HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 179— BOMBAY SATURDAY JULY 30 1927 ONE ANNA

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO.

AN APPEALING STORY OF LOVE, LAUGHS, GENUINE THRILLS !

TO-NIGHT - - - - - - - - THIS WEEK

"THE FEMALE"

A South African Adventure Romance of a beautiful girl bred amongst fierce lions, and two widely—different—natured men over whom she exercises a strange and almost supernatural love power ! Featuring the pretty

BETTY COMPSON

as first the jungle girl and then a society beauty—a story of primitive love—Savage hate—and a craving for revenge—of

JEALOUS HUSBAND AND ZEALOUS LOVER—

Open camping with lions as companions—See what happens when the

" LION CUB " BECOMES SOCIAL LIONESS !

TO-NIGHT : 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA, NEW CHARNI ROAD.

Positively the LAST TWO DAYS only

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW !

As the West-End Cinema is to be removed from its present site from Monday next—August 1st—all our Patrons as well as our complimentary passholders too, are requested to see our

LAST PICTURE TO-DAY and TO-MORROW

A Splendid First National Attraction Drama

SKIN DEEP

Featuring MILTON SILLS AND FLORENCE VIDOR.

Please note that the West-End will screen this drama for TWO DAYS ONLY TO-DAY and TO MORROW !

So do not lose this LAST OPPORTUNITY to visit your favourite picture house.

TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. (S. T.)

INSURANCE

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot ?

Do you wish to save your Property and Land ?

THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,

Agents for various big Insurance Companies,

137, Canning Street, - : - CALCUTTA. Phone No. 563.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY

Branches :—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly

ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Goverument of India Securities

TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.

Managing Director

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 20 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernoted :—

AHMEDABAD	COLOMBO	LAHORE	NAGPUR
AJMER	DACCA	LUCKNOW	POONA
ALLAHABAD	DELHI	MADRAS	RANGOON
BANGALORE	KARACHI	MANDALAY	RAWALPINDI
CALCUTTA	KUALA LUMPUR	MANGALORE	TRIVANDRUM

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years :—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1,000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.

Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1,000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 .. Rs. 16,46,090.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net

Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. .. Rs. 4-0-0 % net

Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

BHARAT INSURANCE Co., Ld.

H/O—BHARAT BUILDINGS—LAHORE.....ESTD. 1896.

—Remarkable Progress—

New Business. 1924 Rs. 57,35,305. 1925 Rs. 73,15,863. 1926 Rs. 1,24,33,085.

BONUS—Rs. 20 per annum per 1,000 assurance the HIGHEST—ever declared by any Indian Life Office on Endowment Assurance.

BEST PROSPECTS for INTENDING INSURERS

WANTED AGENTS on LIBERAL TERMS

Apply to : THE SECRETARY, (Bombay Branch.) Commissariat Build., Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

HINDUSTANI BIMA CO., LTD.

DELHI.

Chairman :—PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU.

Insurance of Life—Essentially a Necessity.

Why go elsewhere when we offer

— U —

The following special facilities :—

Sound Investment,
Absolute Security,
Influential Directorate,
Lowest Rates of Premium,
Automatic Non Forfeiture,
Female Lives Accepted
Prompt Settlement of Claims,
Loans granted at 6 % per annum,
Prompt and sympathetic treatment,
Reduced Premiums for charitable purposes,
Policies Free from vexatious conditions
Protection against disablement from accident or disease,

Wanted RELIABLE AGENTS :— Terms Liberal :—

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS TO :—

Pandit Bal Mukand Atriya, Chief Agent for the Bombay Presidency, Apollo Street, BOMBAY

OR

Purshottamdas Uraizee & Co., Chief Agents for Gujrat and Kathiawar, Sakar Bazar, AHMEDABAD.

GIRDHARI LAL (Amritsar) Managing Director, "Diwan Bhawan," DELHI.

AMRUTANJAN

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS :ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED TRADE MARK TELEPHONE : 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—MATCH EXPERT to erect and manage Match Factory. Thoroughly experienced apply stating minimum salary expected to Box No. 2011 Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R367

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Rs. 50/- pay and Commission. Apply with anna stamp. TRADING COMPANY, Bukharapole, Sarangpur, AHMEDABAD.
A R331

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraphy and Station Master's Courses. Railfare PAID Prospectus on 2 annas stamp.—ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Burn Bastion Road, Delhi.
A R349

WANTED—An expert SPINNING MASTER with thorough knowledge of Weaving also for an up-country cotton mill. Good prospect for a really good man. Apply Box No. 2010 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R363

WANTED—A HEAD MISTRESS for the Pratab Hindu Girls High School Moradabad U. P. on a salary of Rs. 150-200 by an annual increment. The applicant must be a graduate of any of the Universities in India. A trained one will be preferred. She will have the benefits of Provident fund and free quarters. Also two ASSISTANT MISTRESSES, one a GRADUATE, on a salary of Rs. 100-125 by an annual increment and the other an INTERMEDIATE PASSED LADY on a salary of Rs. 75-100 by an annual increment. They will have the benefits of Provident fund and will as far as possible be provided free quarters. Apply not later than 25th August, 1927, to RAI BAHADUR PANDIT BANARSI PRASAD MISRA, Honorary Secretary, Pratab Hindu Girls High School, Moradabad.
A 29078

SITUATIONS WANTED

AS AUDITOR, ASSISTANT AUDITOR, ACCOUNTANT or ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT by a young Gujrati, Hindu G.D.A., with three years' auditing experience of Gujrati, and English accounts. Please apply Box No. 2012 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R369

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET in LINDEN HOUSE, Apollo Bunder, one big SHOP and one decent FLAT, facing Sea, apply to AKBARALLI MOOSABHAI RAJA, Carnac Bunder Iron Bazar, Phone No. 22634."
C 29074A

TO LET at Virlaparla, a decent BUNGALOW having one Hall and eight rooms with beautiful garden just two minutes walk from railway station. Apply to AKBARALLI MOOSABHAI RAJA Carnac Bunder Iron Bazar.—Phone No. 22634.
C 29074

TO LET—ROOMS, GODOWNS, HALLS, in "Abba Building," at Carnac Road, for Office and Residence.—HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & Co., Jackria Musjid, Bombay.
R358

TO LET, 1st Floor of Mahomed Building, opposite Excelsior Theatre, Fort, HAJI MAHOMED ABBA & CO., Jackria Musjid, Bombay.
C R357

TO BE LET—One small independent BUNGALOW and GARAGE for private Motor Cars and Taxis. For particulars apply to MEHTAJI, China Bagh, Girgaum Back Road.
C 29035

TO LET—For vegetarian Hindus, an airy and commodious FLAT on the third floor at Girgaum Back Road in the Old Post Office Lane. Apply to KESHAVJEE RAMJEE, Chowk, Mooljee Jetha Market, Bombay.
C R364

WATSON'S HOTEL BUILDING, Esplanade Road, decent and airy OFFICES and FLATS to LET. Lift, lights, fans and modern convenience. Rent reduced. Apply AGENT there.
C R366

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KULU FINEST APPLES and PEARS from 15th July, 11 lbs. basket at Rs. 5-8 only. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply.—Manager, Colonel's Orchards, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: "COLONEL BAJAURA".
F R330.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

Corona Four Latest New	Rs. 195
Corona Three fine	Rs. 95
Remington 10 Latest Slightly used	Rs. 150
Remington 10 Brief good	Rs. 110
Remingtons 10 & 11 from	Rs. 75
Gujarati Remington 9	Rs. 125
Century Portable	Rs. 85

Rebuilt Remiagtons Nos. 10 & 11 and Olivers 9, F'scap & Brief at specially reduced prices. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO. 321, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit's Institute Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

FOR ALL PROBLEMS regarding Fortune, consult the original Fort Fortune-Teller, Prof. N. PURSHOTTAM, Empire Bldg. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE? DELHI (Registered under Act XXI of 1860(Teaches and Grants Diplomas in Homoeopathy, Electro Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, and Dentistry. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA Royal Homoeopathy Institute DELHI.
P R370

MEDICAL.

LEUCODERMA.—Patients who are suffering from longstanding Leucoderma, other treatments baffled, I shall cure them in a fortnight by LEUCODERMINE. Absolutely no harm. If failure, money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr B. K. Chowdhury, 26/2, Grey, Street, Calcutta.
P 28515-A

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy, Price Re. 1. Postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES

LAST DAY. LAST DAY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOAN.

FOUR PER CENT LOAN 1934-37.

Issued at Rs. 94 As. 8 per cent and repayable at par not earlier than 1934 and not later than 1937.

BE QUICK.

LISTS WILL BE CLOSED TO-DAY.

Applications for the above may be made at any Local Head Office or Branch of the Imperial Bank of India or at the Office of the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta, or the Dy. Controllers of the Currency, Bombay and Northern India (New Delhi) or of the Accountants General, Madras or Burma, or at any Government Treasury. Full details of the terms are given in the Government of India, Finance Department Notification No. F-13(X)F/27 dated the 5th July, 1927 copies of which are available at any of the above-mentioned places.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisement in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

CITY ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Registered Medical Graduates for the post of Medical Assistant. Salary Rs. 200/- with furnished quarters. The period of appointment is limited to 12 months. Applications must be sent in on forms, which will be issued by the undersigned with details of appointment.

P. T. PATEL,
Medical Superintendent,
Arthur Road Hospital,
Bombay No. 11.
29064

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that the rate of interest on Savings Fund Accounts allowed by the Bank will be REDUCED from 4 1/2 per cent to 4 per cent. per annum with effect from 1st October, 1927.

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.
29044

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the 3rd CRIMINAL SESSIONS of the High Court of Bombay has this day been dissolved.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office, High Court,
Bombay, 29th July 1927.
29085

NOTICE.

MANUFACTURERS of Safety Matches are hereby informed that we are in a position to supply splints for ¾ size match boxes. Samples and quotations may be had on application to Sir DAYA KISHAN KAUL SONS & CO., 9, Abbott Road, Lahore.
29052

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. TAHERBHAI MULLA ABDUL RUSUL KAPADWANJWALLA, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Cook's building Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of lease hold land the Lessor whereof is Fazal Jan Mahomed situate at and near the Ripon Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and thirty-one square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 135 and 524 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1735 of Byculla Division together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes of Bombay under E ward No. 3877 (12), Street No. 64K and bounded, on the North by the property of Rehemtulla Hajee Khamisa, on the West by Ripon Road aforesaid, on the East by the property of Jafferji Ebrahimji, on the South by the property of Hassanalli Ebrahimji and others.

Dated this 28th day of July, 1927.
PATELI & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
29077

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of Battery Charging Shed between Bellasis Bridge and Mahalaxmi Station.

Tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Construction up to 2 p.m. of the 14th August, 1927 and must be accompanied by a receipt showing that the sum of Rs. 5,000/- has been lodged with the Railway Company's Treasurer as earnest money.

Tenders forms, specifications and plans can be obtained from the Superintending Engineer, Construction's Office 1st floor General Offices (Annexe), Church Gate.

(Sd.) J. E. JACKSON.
Agent,
B. B. & C. I. Railway,
29081

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 492 OF 1927.

Re: CHANDULAL MAGANLAL KADAKIA, ALLIMAHOMED GULAMALLI and NATHALAL PITAMBER DAS, all of Bombay, the 1st and the 3rd Hindu Inhabitants, and the second Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, doing business as Iron and Hardware Merchants under the name, style and firm of Allimahomed Nathalal & Co., at No. 93, Sadaria Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay: Adjudged Insolvents.

Ex-parte—VALIJI ABDULLALI KUTIANAWALA, a firm—Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenomed CHANDULAL MAGANALAL KADAKIA, ALLIMAHOMED GULAMALLI and NATHALAL PITAMBERDAS trading under the name, Style and firm of Allimahomed Nathalal & Co. have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1927.

K. A. BHOJWANI.
Chief Clerk.
29082

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE FOUNDRY KNOWN AS "MACAULAY & CO." IN ONE LOT AS A GOING CONCERN TOGETHER WITH ITS GOODWILL, ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2479 of 1926 (Shavaksha vs. Ramdas) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 10th proximo sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Bellasis Road, Byculla:—

The whole of the machinery, plant and stock, lying in the factory belonging to the partnership account of Messrs. Macaulay and Co., as a going concern in one lot together with its goodwill, etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS, Attorneys for the Plaintiff in Suit No. 4359 of 1924 (Fidaally Hussanally, vs. Hormusji Shapurji Mistry), and pursuant to the Consent Decree dated the 20th January, 1925, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms on account and risk of Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee Mistry.

2 Gold Bracelets with Diamonds.
1 Diamond Necklace.
The above on view.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

On account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Maganlal Bechardas of Mumbadevi Road.

2 Iron safes with stands
By order of the concerned:—
2 Pieces white shirtings.
24 Pieces Fancy chintz Gagras (1175 yds.)
1 Barrel aniline salt.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GODOWNS AT FRERE ROAD, OPPOSITE PRINCES DOCK AND GINNING FACTORY AT BELGAUM.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Phirozshaw Pestonji Dadachanji and pursuant to the power of sale given to the mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 5th day of January, 1921, and a Deed of Transfer of Mortgage and Agreement, dated the 8th day of February, 1922 and an Indenture of Additional security and Agreement dated the 2nd day of October, 1925, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell the undermentioned properties by Public Auction on the following days:—

SALE ON SATURDAY, the 27th proximo at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:

All those six several pieces of Port Trust Leasehold land or ground, situate at Frere Road, Thana Street and Argyle Road on the Elphinstone Land Estate admeasuring about 7527 square [illegible] bearing Collector's New Survey No. [illegible]86 and Cadastral Survey No. 110 of Princess Dock Division with twenty godowns or buildings contiguous with one another and a shed or building erected and standing thereon and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 4452 and 4452(1), Old Street No. 146 and New Street Nos. 72-74-74a and bounded on the East by Frere Road, on the West by Argyle Road, on the North by the Thana Street and on the South partly by the property of the Trustees partly in the occupation of Khimji Jeewa and partly in the occupation of Cawasji Sorabji Battliwala as lessees and which twenty godowns and shed are in the occupation of several tenants of the Borrower.

SALE ON FRIDAY, the 1st September, 1927 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms.

All that leasehold plot of ground, situate in the Saundatti village of Parasgad Taluka District Belgaum admeasuring about 16 acres, 34 gunthas bearing Municipal House Nos. 1940 to 1989 and the area bearing Revenue Survey No. 2 of Saundatti and formerly bearing entry No. 2 and now Entry Nos. 208, 775 in the Records of Rights Register of Saundatti village Form VI and bounded on the North by a public road from Saundatti to Gwilhosur and Bail Hongal, on the South by property under Survey No. 55 and Survey No. 1 (Fort) of Saundatti, on the East by Saundatti village site and on the West by Kenchlarkop boundary.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT FIRST KOLI LANE, LOWER COLABA WITHIN THE FORT.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co. Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Pathare & Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased Mortgagor Bai Halimabai wife at Noormahomed Haji Ahmed and in exercise and by virtue of the power of sale under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 24th March 1924 and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part sell by public auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property on Saturday the 30th July 1927 at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at First Koli Lane, in the Island of Bombay and in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 45 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 233, New No. 4812, Old Survey No. 18 and New Survey No. 9644 and Cadestral Survey No. 287 of Fort Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 988 Street No. 4-6.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale, please apply to Messrs. Pathare & Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office at 38, Tamarind Lane, Fort or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 5,07,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE.—22. Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA..

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—

INTEREST allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

BANKING.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery (Montgomery)
Allahabad	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Amballa City	Jamma	Peshawar City.
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Patiala
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Cawnpore	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Calcutta	Kasur	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Srinagar
Gojra	Multan City	
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS.
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approve securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	San Francisco
Batavia	Kobe	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shimonosaki
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	Sydney
Changchun	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Darien	Newchwang	Tokyo
Fengtien	New York	Tsinan
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tsingtan
Hankow	Osaka	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	
Hongkong	Rangoon	
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertaine on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
30 July	RANPURA ..		16,585
6 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11 434
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,820
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7 957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDA x		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA.	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,588
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI.	MALOJAx ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI.	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI.		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@† ..		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA$ ..		7,962
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA ..		20,837

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

$ Extra sailing at reduced rates.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. KAISAR-I-HIND on the 4th June, 1927, and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the times of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
18th Aug.	DOMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		Straits
29th July.	KIDDERPORE ..	China & Japan
30th Aug.	NYANZA	China & Japan
	CHITRAL ..	At Colombo for Australia.
27th Sept.	DELTA	China & Japan
	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN ..	Australia
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
9th July	VASNA ..	Buasreh via Karachi
3rd Aug.	KABOA ..	East & South Africa
3rd ,,	BANDRA ..	Buasreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SAVE

YOUR :: :: :: Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.

Incorporated Certified Accountants, Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts
Telephone No. 24185
Offices: M.P. Baria Building, Pydhoni, Bombay

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents.—BLISS & CO., Bombay
J. TIRETH & CO. Karachi.

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OI

E. I. DALVI & C

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 P.M.

'PUTTING IT OVER'

Starring
RICHARD TALMADGE
a twelve-guage gun that knocks them over.

Also 3 Comics of
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
Spring Fever, Going, Going, Gone and She Loves Me Not.

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND
IMPERIAL CINEMA
Lamington Road
CONTINUES
for one Week More
The EXCELSIOR FILM CO.'S
Persian Love Story
'LAILA MAJNOO'
Featuring
Miss ZUBAIDA, Miss SHAHZADI and Mr VAKIL.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS—5, 7, 9 & 11 P.M.
Extra Show on Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays at 3 P.M.
COMING SHORTLY:
Kohinoor production 'SAHUKAR of SURAT.'

AMUSEMENTS.

(7 Reels)
Starring MARY ASTOR AND LLOYD HUGHES
The picture which made a smashing hit at the strand.
"FELIX FLIRTS WITH FATE"— PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
TIME:— 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P. M. MATINEE—To-day and To-morrow at 4 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA, Royal Opera House.

PRECIOUS TO-NIGHT— THIS WEEK.
A FAST ACTION TALE OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST!

HURRICANE

5 parts—Intrigue, Love, Mystery, set high in the Sierras amongst the mighty giants of the forest, featuring the lovely
ALICE LAKE, STUART HOLMES.
The programme includes two comedies of one reel each, in which you will see your favourite
HAROLD LLOYD
in some of his latest fun-provoking antics.
Also the MADAN'S WEEKLY REVIEW
TO-NIGHT:—3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
PRECIOUS CINEMA LAMINGTON ROAD.

Coming! Shortly Coming!!
Under the kind patronage of H. H. The Maharaja of Gaekwar.
GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI
Will open their popular dramas very shortly
AT THE
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.
WATCH DATE & NAME OF FIRST PERFORMANCE.

Owing to heavy rains people generally become home-sick—but—
You shall have to come out to see this
KOHINOOR FILM CO.'s JEWEL DRAMA
"Shirin Farhad"
Which is a romance of love-story, Full of sensations at every foot.
See Miss GAUHAR at her best.
DAILY: 5, 7, 9, 11, Saturday, Sunday, Extra Show at 3 P.M.
CINEMA MAJESTIC, GIRGAUM.

A Great Announcement for the Week.
COMMENCING FROM SATURDAY the 30th
Hindustan Film Co.'s Mythological Picture
Kaliamardhan.
NEXT WEEK
Hindustan Film Co.'s New Film
Bhakt Sudhama.
NOVELTY CINEMA GRANT ROAD

AMUSEMENTS.

OWING TO PUBLIC REQUEST ONE WEEK MORE

TO-NIGHT! AN ARABIAN-DRAMA OF ROMANCE, THRILL, CHIVALRY AND LOVE!! THIS WEEK!!!

NEW DANCE—NEW SWEET SONG by Miss SITADEVI.

SHARADHA FILM COMPANY'S MARVELLOUS PRODUCTION

"GULZAR" or "THE HORRORS of SLAVERY and THE WOES of an ORPHAN-GIRL"

A thrilling photo-play, the story of which is taken from an ARABIAN HISTORY, depicting the life of an innocent Orphan-Girl, who was sold in an open slave market, subjected to much persecution by her Master and her prayers to God brought her a boon in a brave young man, who saved her and subsequently married her.

TO BE SCREENED AT

RATES AS USUAL
Dubash Theatre, New Charni Road.

KRISHNA CINEMA

Time 5, 7, 9 & 11 p.m. Extra show at 3 p.m. on Sat., Sun. & Holidays.

NEXT SATURDAY:— "HOTHAL-PADMINI" POPULAR KRISHNA PRODUCTION.

COMING SHORTLY:— "AT THE CLANG OF FETTERS" Written by SHRIYUT CHAMPSI, Editor Navchetana CALCUTTA.

Smart Noveltiesin Beauty Culture

By MIMOSA.

My advice to smart women who demand the very best results, is to leave most toilet preparations alone. When facial applications are necessary, get only the pure ingredients just as they come to the chemist himself. I will tell you in this column from time to time just what to get and just how to use it. Do not be persuaded into buying some cheap toilet preparation instead. Any chemist can supply you with genuine original concentrated ingredients, if he will, and I know personally that most firms make a speciality of selling original packages of all kinds of pure ingredients neat, both direct and by post. I can point out to you, however, many useful hints, which involve no expense at all.

"To Acquire Plumpness."—The very best thing I can recommend is to acquire the "milk habit." Drink at least a quart of creamy milk every day, and you will soon fill out those scraggy lines. A few coconoids might help. Chemists supply these.

"Care of the Hair."—Your hair needs the right kind of shampoo to bring back that softness and lustre. Get about two ounces of stallax from your chemist, and dissolve a teaspoonful only in a cup of hot water. This is plenty for each shampoo. After the shampoo rub a little boranium lotion into the roots of the hair. It is a remarkable tonic and hair stimulant. You can make it by mixing an ounce of boranium in a quarter pint of bay rum.

"Excessive Perspiration."—I sympathise with you. Most people do not know how to avoid the unpleasant odour arising from perspiration. But if you use a little powdered pergol you will have no more trouble. It is much used by refined women.

"Superfluous Hair."—There is nothing so unsightly. Get an ounce of powdered pheminol and apply a little directly to the hair, which will quickly shrivel up, fall away and leave no trace behind. It has a wonderful devitalising effect on the hair roots.

"Slaves to Powder."—Face powders are not very satisfactory. You will find a solution of eleminite all that you demand. Dissolve an ounce in four ounces of water, and apply a little of this to the face in the morning, rubbing gently in till dry. There will be no more "greasy skin," and the effect lasts for many hours, even in a hot room. Many ladies have discarded face powders entirely, and use this method only. It saves much trouble and defies detection.

"Don't Use Rouge."—If you really must have colour, just touch the cheeks with ordinary colliandum, and you will be delighted with the change. It is quite harmless. It produces the hue of perfect health exactly and is not obvious like a rouge.

"Roughness of the Skin."—Probably you are using the wrong kind of soap. So many of the minor ailments of the skin—acne, pimples, scaliness, blotches, etc.—are due to the caustic action of the free alkali in the majority of toilet soaps. But I do know of one perfect soap for delicate skins. It is called Pilenta, and costs a shilling a cake. Its action is bland and soothing, and it is very cleansing to the pores.

"Face Peeling."—You can do it yourself at home, if you wish. Get an ounce or two of Mercolized Wax and apply it nightly like cold cream. Wash it off in the morning. The action is quite harmless, and so gradual that no one can detect what you are doing; about ten days is the average time. It works by gently absorbing the worn-out scarf-skin that gives the face its sallow look, but it does not affect the healthy active tissue beneath. It is used to clear the skin also of freckles and tan, and while some skins respond much more quickly than others to its action, I have never heard of a failure. It cannot possibly grow hair.

"Pale Lips."—If you are going to do that, prolactum is the best thing to use. Get a soft stick of prolactum from your chemist and apply like lip salve. It is quite harmless and gives a most natural effect.

"Correcting Over-Stoutness."—By taking clynol berries for a few weeks you will not only remove all traces of the fat with which you are troubled now, but will eliminate from your system the tendency to become fat. Clynol berries is the only preparation known which strikes at the root of the evil, removing not only the fat but the tendency towards developing fatty tissue.

"Long, Curling Lashes."—Mennaline is what you are trying to think of. Get an ounce and apply a little each night with the finger tips to eyelashes and eyebrows. It actively stimulates the hair roots.

"To Make Hair Grow."—Boranium dissolved in bay rum is quite the best hair grower I know.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Address .....

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THE WEATHER

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

29th July 1927.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of	Total since 1st June 1927	Total for the corresponding period 1925	1926
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In Ct.	In Ct.
Colaba Point ..	0.47	49.27	36 08	36 82
Fort ..	1.00	58.49	39 52	52 30
J. J Hospital ..	1.00	48.08	37 60	44 94

Observations recorded at 8 hrs., on Friday, the 29th of July 1927

STATIONS.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Total 1st. June to date	Departure 1st June date
Quetta ..	..	0.07	—0.05
Multan ..	1.92	3.95	+1.53
Rawalpindi ..	..	12.29	+1.95
Lahore ..	0.02	6.06	—0.72
Hissar ..	..	9.74	+4.58
Ambala ..	..	12.29	+1.95
Delhi ..	..	8.39	—1.66
Agra ..	0.02	7.54	—3.30
Mainpuri ..	..	12.09	+3.38
Jhansi ..	..	26.34	+10.34
Cawnpore ..	..	14.82	+1.54
Allahabad ..	0.02	15.42	—0.49
Jacobabad ..	0.05	0.18	—0.88
Karachi ..	..	..	..
Bikaner ..	..	4.69	+0.38
Ajmer ..	0.34	6.21	—2.13
Jaipur ..	0.05	7.20	—2.51
Kotah ..	..	7.41	—4.30
Mount Abu ..	10.86	55.51	+31.00
Bhuj ..	1.14	12.71	+4.71
Do. 27th ..	1.15	11.57	+3.75
Dwarka ..	..	..	..
Veraval ..	..	..	..
Rajkot ..	..	..	..
Bhavnagar Para ..	..	..	..
Surat ..	0.16	24.60	+0.27
Ahmedabad ..	4.56	63.09	+53.06
Deesa ..	4.18	27.77	+17.19
Neemuch ..	0.51	8.37	—4.35
Indore ..	0.03	10.82	—4.45
Jubbulpore ..	..	19.92	—3.80
Saugor ..	..	23.54	+4.16
Hoshangabad ..	..	24.08	+3.68
Khandwa ..	..	22.72	+9.05
Akola ..	..	15.09	+0.82
Amraoti ..	0.06	25.05	+10.26
Nagpur ..	0.13	30.71	+8.73
Chanda ..	..	40.18	+17.26
Raipur ..	0.03	27.13	+4.61
Bombay ..	0.47	49.27	+7.63
Ratnagiri ..	0.46	53.67	—6.65
Marmagoa ..	0.19	46.89	—12.29
Karwar ..	0.24	?	?
Malegaon ..	..	10.43	+1.57
Ahmednagar ..	..	9.81	+1.41
Poona ..	0.08	11.26	+0.11
Sholapur ..	..	8.27	+0.49
Bijapur ..	..	5.53	+0.11
Belgaum ..	0.22	25.37	+2.06
Aurangabad ..	..	20.24	+8.68
Nizamabad (Indur.) ..	..	19.55	+4.40
Hyderabad ..	..	13.93	+3.23
Mangalore ..	0.66	84.38	+12.31
Calicut ..	1.04	72.06	+9.98
Cochin ..	0.30	50.32	+0.10
Trivandrum ..	0.05	20.60	+0.18
Colombo ..	..	11.99	—0.85
Masulipatam ..	..	12.73	+2.14
Bellary ..	..	5.05	+1.40
Gudddapah ..	..	8.31	+1.74
Madras ..	..	4.87	—0.67
Bangalore ..	..	6.06	—0.99
Coimbatore ..	..	2.79	—0.25
Trichinopoly ..	..	2.94	+0.08
Negapatam ..	..	2.13	—0.92

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 29TH JULY 1927

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 29th July 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Multan reports 1.92 in. of rain. Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded and humidity is locally in excess. Temperature was below normal in the south of the area.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Maximum temperature did not differ much from the normal; the minimum was lower than usual in the west of the province.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jodhpur reports 0.33 in. of rain, Ajmer 0.34 in. and Mount Abu 10.86 in. Skies are heavily clouded. The air is locally more humid than usual in Rajputana. Temperature was considerably below normal in the aforesaid area.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—No information has been received from Kathiawar. Heavy rainfall has again occurred in Gujarat. Bhuj has had 1.14 in. of rain, Surat 0.16 in. Ahmedabad 4.56 in., Deesa 4.18 in. and Neemuch 0.51 in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in north Gujarat and in defect locally in Central India West. Temperature was markedly below normal at all the inland stations.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur reports 0.13 in. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Temperature was almost as usual except at Akola, where the minimum alone was above normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.47" of rain, Ratnagiri 0.46", Marmagao 0.19" and Karwar 0.24". Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 82.7 deg. (2 deg. below normal) and a minimum value of 77.3 deg. (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.22" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded over the central parts of the division and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is almost as usual. Maximum temperature was locally below normal in the Bombay Deccan; the minimum was almost as usual everywhere.

General Remarks.—The depression, which was over Mount Abu yesterday morning, has moved slightly northwards and lies this morning over central Rajputana. It is weakening, but has again caused heavy rainfall in Gujarat. Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat and Kathiawar, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in the southwest Punjab, Rajputana and Central India West. A few falls have also occurred in the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts besides those already mentioned, are e0.66" at Mangalore, 1.04" at Calicut and 0.30" at Cochin.

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall is probable in the Punjab and an increase in north Rajputana.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shkoe of slight intensity at its origin about 900 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 5 hrs. 36 mins. this morning (I.S.T.).

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, July 29.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 29th July 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg F) at 8 a.m. 29.686 inches (.007 below normal.)

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.579 inches (.049 below nirmal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.077 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.1 degrees.

Baximum temperature during 24 hours 82.7 degrees (1.7 below normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 7.3 degrees (0.2 below norma.)

Relative Humidiay at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous aay) 85 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 16 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 232 miles.

Velocity of baximum gust of wind during 24 hours 38 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (th whole sky cloudy—10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 haurs 0.47 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 16.75 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 49.34 inches.

Earthquake report. An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 899 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 5h. 36m. this morning (I. S. T.).

THE NEW DAIL.

DE VALERA'S DILEMMA.

The new Dail has settled down to work, and goes about its business with a calm only exceeded by that of the surrounding population. I find everywhere the impression that the Government are in or another long term, and that Mr. De Valera's campaign has been a fiasco, writes Mr. Stephen Gwynn in the London "Observer."

This ought to be said in fairness: M. De Valera could have created a very ugly row when he and his band came up to demand admission, but he stuck to the constitutional line which he had laid down, and constitutionally he has not a leg to stand on. In an interview given to the "Manchester Guardian," and not to any Irish paper, he made his position plain. The form of oath which he was willing to accept in 1921, he will not accept now, because now there is partition. Yet everybody knows that in 1921 Ireland already had its Government in being. Anyhow, his only possible purpose is to abolish the oath.

APPPEAL TO THE COURTS.

One of Mr. De Valera's proposed methods is to test in the Law Courts, established under the Constitution of the Free State, the power to enforce the oath before admission to Parliament; another is to apply the clause in our Constitution which enacts that a referendum shall be taken on any reform demanded by 75,000 votes. Mr. De Valera could certainly get the necessary signatures, but the "Irish Times" unkindly points out that another clause in the Constitution enacts that if a referendum decides for any measure repugnant to the terms of the Treaty, the proposal shall be nullified. If Mr. De Valera, using his right as an Irish citizen under the Constitution, procured by referendum a demand for the abolition of the oath, the effect would be nullified by the very Constitution which he invoked.

In short, Mr. De Valera is doing all that can be wished to prevent people from taking him seriously. Meanwhile, if one talks to any of the men who went through the election, they agree that the voters will not trouble about anything so abstract as the oath. They had a string of grievances. Taxation, closing of public-houses, lack of little attentions, and so on. It is remarkable that by far the biggest individual score of first preferences is given Mr. Alfred Byrne, who stood as an Independent in North Dublin. Mr. Byrne spoke very little in the last Dail and made one election speeches. Nobody knows very clearly his views on any abstract question, but the electorate, mostly of very poor people, the people of Mr. O'Cassey's plays, and among whom he lives, know that he is easily aproachable, that he will get anything he can for anybody, and spare no pains and that is the kind of member they want. He swept away thousands of votes of labouring people from the very able secretary of the Labour Party, Mr. Morti shead.

THE PERSONAL FACTOR.

Personality counted for a great deal in these elections, and Mr. De Valera has beaten the Government in one thing: His name is universally known, and he is personally very much liked. All members of the Government are inevitably disliked froh the things they have had to do, and none of them has created a romantic halo about himself.

There is still much lamentation about hard times, but I am not sure we are not overstating it to-day. A good authority said to me hat Irish roads had never before been so good, and they were steadily and systematically being made better. Again, one who had known Galway well ten years ago, a prosperous time, came through it this week and found that place and its shops smartened up, our of knowledge, looking much better off than Limerick.

Here is another pleasant detail. Some Irish academic person being in Scotland put in train an athletic contest between Scotch and Irish Universities. It came off last week. Ireland won, and Ireland included Belfast. There was a keen contest in the relay race, but the Irish team succeeded. Two of the four were Trinity men, two from the National University. We are not so insanely divided as some think. Also, I heard in the Dail a Protestant farmer from Monaghan taking measures by brief sensible parley with Mr. Blythe in committee, to investigate some inconveniences of the border. This seems a more hopeful way than Mr. De Valera's proposals to "punish" the North for their "crime".

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 28.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Shipment, Sellers, July-Aug.	53|0
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Shipment, Sellers, July-Aug.	54|0
Wheat, Australian, Shipment, Value, July-Aug.	54|0
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Buyers, Afloat	53|6

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 28.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25,

C. and F. Calcutta, Aug.-Sept. per cwt.	14|9
Oct.-Dec. per cwt.	14|9
Jan.-Mar. per cwt.	15 0
C. and F. Bombay, Oct.-Dec., per cwt.	14|10-3|4
C. and F. Karachi, Oct.-Dec., per cwt.	14|11-1|2

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, July 29.
1-30 p.m.

Following easier London quotations, the local market opened quiet and ruled easy as under:—

Ready	59	0	0
Shravan	59	1	0
Bhadarwa	59	2	0

(Continued from column 6.)

Bhesania and Co., 150 cwt apricots R Moujee and Co., 120 cwt sandal wood, 110 cwt sandal chip and 20 cwt sandal powder G Thakersee.

For Nagasaki: 300 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORTS.

July 29.

S S Rajputana from London. Agents:—M M and Co.

From Marseilles:—15 cases cochinal, 10 cases perfumery, 8 cases carpets, 1200 pkts and 600 cases tiles, 144 cases wail, 29 cases champagne, 1000 bags almonds, 18 cases cinema materiai, 41 cases pharm. products, 14 cases velvet tissues, 104 cases mineral water, 20 kegs dry aniline colour, 50 bdles soap, 25 cases brandy, 31 cases liquors, 2 cases imitation silver lametta, 17 bales silk noil yarn, 11 cases velvet ribbons, 90 cases art silk yarn, 1907 pkgs motor car tyres and tubes, 58 cases cycle tyres and tubes, 200 kegs and 120 cks lead ore, 50 kegs litharge, 50 rolls paper, 15 cases oil, 100 bags mineral white shoes, 19 pkgs latten bars, 50 cks hyposulphate of soda, 27 boxes and 316 bars specie, 26 cases toilet powder, 9 bales packing paper, 32 cases ovaltine, 123 cases confectionary, 80 cases sodium cynaide, 11 cases quinine, 20 cases shoe tacks, 31 cases brown corks, 96 cases castor oil, 25 cases salt, 200 cases lime juice, 15 cases corn flour, 50 boxes and 10 cases kippers, 194 cases boot polish, 40 cases medicinal goods, 10 cases pearl barley, 49 bales rope, 25 cks moulders blacking(475 cases cigarettes, 19 cases sance, 21 cases sugar, 60 cases syrup, 20 cases pearl barley, 12 cases herrings, 10 bags nuts, 23 cases olive oil, 25 pkgs bloaters, 10 cases hams, 10 pkgs sausages, 34 cases salmon, 1 cases candl[illegible] 20 bdles steel.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 29.

S S Goalpara, Daws, Moulmein.
S S Bankura, Hatchard, Busreh.
S S Kaiser-i-Hind, Norton, London.
S S Britania, Rowe, Liverpool.
S S Knowsly Hall, Brown, Hull.

DEPARTURES.

July 30.

S S Indus Maru, Nishiwaki, Kobe.
S S Jalavijaya, Robert, Karachi.
S E Ranpura, King, London.

LOADING.

July 29.

Steamer Kaiser-i-Hind for London.
Steamer Knowsley Hall for New York.
Steamer Varela for Busreh.
Steamer Britania for Liverpool.

S S Goalpara: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Goalpara, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein with a general cargo and rice.

S S Banknra: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Bankura arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Britania: The Graham T. Co.'s steamer Britania arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and 39 passengers.

S S Knowsley Hall: The J F Co.'s steamer Knowsley Hall arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Indus Maru: The O S K steamer Indus Maru will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Jalavijaya: The Scindia S N Co.'s steamer Jalavijaya, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general cargo.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

The P & O S N Co.'s English Mail steamer Ranpura will sail to-day from Bellard Pier Station with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

July 29.

S S Rajputana for London: 16 bales lamb skins Cox and Kink Ltd., 13 bdles lamb skins H Habibullaoff, 6 bales lamb skins Grindley and Co., 3 bdles carpets H A Ebrahimoff.

S S City of Venice for Dunkirk: 4000 wt linseeds D Sassoon and Co., 110 bales cotton A Khimjee and Co.

S S Massilia for Liverpool: 100 bales hemp F F Campbell and Co., 1 pkg carpet Thos Cook and Son, 2000 cwt linseed oil cakes B H Lele, 25 bales hemp S Baldemdas, 2000 cwt groundnut oil cakes N V Velmohmed.

For Constantinople: 70 cwt mendi powder A H Diab.

For Barcelona: 100 bales cotton K M Nathoo.

S S City of Rayville for New York: 86 bales carpets Cox and King Ltd., 12 cwt gum olibanum S Hassam and Co., 2000 cwt myrabollam J Moolchand and Co., 1000 cwt myrabollam M B Kaisha Ltd., 135 cwt gum olibanum S Hassam and Co., 171 bdles carpets Shamjimal, 200 cwt ginger, 70 cwt gum olibanum and 50 cwt sandalwood E Virjee and Co., 56 cwt pepper, 100 cwt sandal wood and 60 cwt gum Arabic P E Bros., 20 bales woolien drugets F Bruiser, 593 cwt gum karaya and 99 cwt gum olibanum N Muljee and Co.

S S India for Marseilles: 2500 tons manganese ore Cox and King Ltd.

For Genova: 150 tons old iron and steel scrap T Amrutalal and Co.

S S Know City Hall for Philadelphia: 657 cks goat skins Eastern Express Co.

For New York: 34 bales goat skins Eastern Express Co.

S S Marley for Wellingotn: 15 bales cotton waste H Jugmohmed and Co.

S S Pilsna for Trieste: 287 bales cotton Ralli Bros., 63 bales cotton Volkart Bros., 110 bales cotton Italinda Cotton Co.

S S Genova Maru for Kobe: 300 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros., 500 bales cotton Ozu Burin and Co., 700 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Osaka: 200 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong: 70 cwt apricots N C

(Continued in column 6.)

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—Opened easier but impro ed on short Covering. Boll Weevil increasing. Futures 8 to 11 points Higher.

LOCAL:—Scattered Covering. Some Realising. Closed rather steady.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co's report:—

The Home Markets continue steady. Our opinion is unchanged and we favour moderate purchases at this level with a view to increasing holdings on any setbacks.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following telegraphic market advices dated 28th inst.

N. Y. October—highest 18.93 (2-49 p.m.) lowest 18.65 (10-53 a.m.)

New Rork market advanced on short covering Boll weevil are increasing fast.

Liverpool 9-45 a.m.—Light rains West Texas temperatures slightly above normal.

Liverpool 8-55 p.m.—Long liquidation —Norden's estimate condition 71/6 per cent.

AMERICANS:

New York, Thursday.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened quiet on unfavourable Liverpool cables and long liquidation—Later prices improved on short covering on reports of increasing weevils. Before the close prices reacted on realising and closed 8 to 10 points higher. Spot Cotton ruled firm and advanced 20 points to 18.90c.

The Liverpool futures market opened quiet 2 points lower and soon developed into weakness on long liquidation. Prices closed at a decline of 13 to 16 points. Spot Cotton declined 6 points to 10.07d. per lb. with ready Sales 8,000 Bales—

The special correspondent of the Manchester Guardian Commercial cabled as under on the 12th inst. from New York.—

"The market has been almost entirely dominated during the past three days by the unexpectedly small acreage returns published by the Government. These have brought out heavy trade and speculative buying and short covering, which have easily absorbed the offerings inspired by the generally favourable weather and the improved tone of crop news. There is some disposition to question the accuracy of the figures, but it is recognised that these will be the basis of official and private reports of the indicated yield. There is thus a tendency to scale down ideas as to the size of the crop, particularly as it is doubled of the condition, even if the weather improves, will be sufficiently high to compensate for the important reduction of acreage. Nothing is known about pars, but it is generally doubted. view of the weevil infestation and the lateness of the crop in important areas, whether the yield per acre will be as high as last year.

Meanwhile the rapid disappearance of cotton down distributive channels into consumption is emphasising the necessity for reasonably full production.

Too much rain in Georgia and the Carolinas is causing renewed apprehensions of weevil activity in these States, but there has been little damage so far. Elsewhere rainfall has been light and temperatures high, thus checking the spread of the weevil at the same time as facilitating cultivation and stimulating fruiting. The conditions in the belt as a whole are the best so far, and are believed to pe considerably better than a year ago.

A fair movement is expected in the south of Georgia towards the end of this month and crop is also well forward in most of Texas, though it is two or three weeks behind last year in the upper part of the Central Valley. There are practically no complaints of hoppers or late fruiting such as were noted at this time last year.

Desirable types of old crop cotton are being readily taken up full basis and inquiries are increasing for the new crop. Basis is slightly higher than last year on staples up to 1 1-32 in., and considerably higher for longer cottons, which are but sparingly offered. The domestic consumptions report for June is expected to show a heavy increase over last year. Current demand for cloth, however, is substantially below production, and stocks are accumulating, though unfilled orders for standard cloths at the end of June were two and a half times as large as a year ago. Manufacturers are generally asking full prices."

Liverpool, 28th. inst:—

"Weekly Weather generally favourable expect reports weevil some sections."

New York, 27th inst:—

"Weather mixed favourable except East but weevil threat stressed damage reported some sections undertone appears easier."

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, July 29.

Following a small rise in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. Rs. 389/ and fluctuated one rupee both ways on scattered covering and long liquidation. The market closed as under at 4 p.m.

Broach J/A.	368	369/8	368	368
Broach A/M.	389	390	388	388/8
Oomra D/J.	368	369/8	368	369
Bengal D/J.	337/8	338	336	336

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, July 29.

Liverpool opened 6 points higher. Our market ruled steady with increased buying by local operators. The close was rather steady as under:—

Broach J/A.	366/8	368	366/8	367
Broach A/M.	387	389/4	386/8	387/8
Oomra D/J.	366/8	368	366/8	367
Bengal D/J.	335/8	336	335/8	335/8

To-day's tenders for F. G. M. G. Broach 600 Bales Total 13,400.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

STEADY TONE WITH TRANSFER BUSINESS.

Bombay, July 29.

MILL SHARES:—

Cotton Mill shares ruled steady mostly with transfer business.

MISCELLANEOUS:—

Irons shares improved slightly early but met with increased offerings. Tata Hydros, Andhras, Scindia, Bombay Steam and Banks ruled steady.

SECURITIES:—

Securities ruled steady with short covering. There is also Bank support and it appears that confidence is regained.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150 Pd.) 10 p.c. 78
Baroda (160-50 Pd.) 14 p.c. 86/0 x.
Central Co-operative (50) 8 p.c. 68-1/2.
Central (£50-25) 10 p.c. 29/8.
Eastern (£10-5 Pd.) 8 p.c. 82.
Imperial (500) 16 p.c. 1442-8.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 355.
Union (5) 4 annas Rs. 3/14.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 1, 27/12.
Central India Mining (10) 25/12.
Indian Cement (250) 178/12.
Katni Cement (100) (O) 186/4.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 615.
Punjab Cement O (10) 7/12.
Punjab Cement P. (10) 13.
Shivrajpurs (10) 7, 52.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 877/8.
Amritsar Pattis (100) 10-1/2 p.c. 145.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 104.
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 102.
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 92.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 102.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88-1/2.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 81.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 96.
Pachora Pamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 98.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 107-1/2 xd.
Sind Light (100) 12 p.c. 142.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 707-1/2.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 80.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electri (100) 81.
Surat Electric (O) 100, 5 p.c. 91.
Andhra Valley (O) (1,000) 842-8
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 960.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) 4-1/2 146/4.
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69.4.
Surat Electric P. 100 (50) 6-1/2 p.c. 90

SECURITIES

Bombay, July 29.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77-13-6
4 per cent Conversion Loan, due 1931/36 Rs. 95/4.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/9
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/8.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/14.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 87/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/4.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.
Forward rates 2nd August sett. 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 77/13 1945/55 Rs. 108/7/6 4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 94/8.

FREE ADVICE TO INVESTORS.

Free advice will be given in this column to readers, regarding intrinsic values and future prospects of shares and stocks. Enquiries to be addressed to:—

The Special Adviser,
c/o. The "Bombay Chronicle."

Tata Hydro Elec O. (1,000) 30, 1085
Tata Hydro Pref. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1,002.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 561/4.
Tata Power, P (1,000) 860.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 104.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 315.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 80, 1,025.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 207/8.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 538/12.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 800.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 607/8.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 570.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 540.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10, 407-8.
Apollo (30) nil. 6.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 220.
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (500) 343/12.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 936/4.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 15 550.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-8 483/12.
Centuries (100) 20, 428/12.
Crescent (100) 2,-215.
Colaba Mills (100) 6, 143/12.
Dawn (250) 85, 715.
David (500) 245.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Re. 0/15/6.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil. 136/4.
Elphinstone (100) nil, 16.
Fazulbhoy Mills (200) 20. 936/4.
Framji Petit (1,000) 650.
Globe (100) 30/8.
Gokak Mills (100) 5, 132/8.
Indore Malwa (100) 385/12.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11. 240.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 75.
Kasturchand (500) 30/8.
Kohinoor (500) nil. 1,275.
Luxmi Cotton (1,000) 300, 6430
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) nil, 115.
Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1,750.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 477-1/2.
Mysore (50) 20-p.c. 130.
Meyer Sassoon (100) 92-1/2.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2,200.
New Great Mills 317/8.
New City Mills (100) 121/4.
Pabaney Mills (250) 262/8.
Pearls Mills (250) 6, 592/8.
Phoenix (100) 10, 400.
Simplex (100) 181/4.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 13-1/2.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1/2 70.
Sholapur (10,000) 200, 8,700.
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 27-1/2
Swadeshi Mills (100) 16, 527-8
Swan Mills (100) 155.
Tata Mills (100) 85.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 27
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2,840.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 575.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (100) nil, 280.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 6, 40 nom.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) Rs. 10 663/12.t
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid up) Rs. 4, 243/12.
Bombay Steam Co. (250) nil, 207/8.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 245.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 6 p.c. 86.
British Burmah Petroleum (6) Ans. 6-9, 6-1-0.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24-1/2.
Burmah Corporation (10) 10-1/2.
Empire of India Life (500-100 Pd.) 30 p.c. 1,200.
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 130.
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 370.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) Re. 1, 24/12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance. (200-100 Pd.) 30 p.c. 1,900.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45, 692/8.
Scindia Steam (15) 1, 15/14.
Tata 1st Preference 143.
Tata Construction (50) 4, 50.
Tata Iron Pref. (2nd) (100) 89/4.
Tata Iron (O) (75) 50/4.
Tata Iron Defr. (30) 50/50.
Telephone Co. (50) 34.
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 28.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£113-1/2x
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£9-7/8
National Bank	£50
Eastern Bank	£6-1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	£86-3 4
Conversion Loan	£76-1/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent.	£102
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	£57-1/4
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£61-1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£71
Consols	£54-5/8
War Loan 5 per cent.	£101-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£93-1/2

x Ex Dividend.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 29.

100 R. D. Tata Sangli 370
100 R. D. Tata Tuticorin 435
100 Japan T. & Co. Ujjain 352
100 Japan T. & Co. Shegaon 350
100 Japan T. & Co. Nagar 350
100 Japan T. & Co. Bikaner 355
200 Japan T. Co. Broach 373
200 Volkart Bros. Broach 388
100 Volkart Bros. Bagalkot 350
100 Cohinoor Mill Bagalkot 358
440 K. Vishram & Co. Kalajin 357
100 K. Vishram & Co. Amraoti 351
100 Ozoburin & Co. Ghatanjin 370
100 Tata Mill Latur 350

On Sale Everywhere

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, July 29.

Bengal 337 D/J.				
Broach 388 A/M.				
Broach 368 J/A.				
Oomra 368 D/J.				
Broach	380	376	370	365
S. D.	387	383	377	371
P. A.	384	377	370	364
K. V.	369	366	361	356
Dholera	360	357	352	347
Kalajin	370	366	361	356
Cutch	382	378	374	369
Surat	433	429	425	
Rajpipla	428	424	420	
Navsari	443	439	435	
Oomra No. 3	369	365	361	355
C. P. No. 1	381	377	373	367
C. P. No. 2	376	371	367	361
Southern		369	365	361
Comptah		397	393	389

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 29

		Ready Mill Terms
Bengal Superfine	M. G.	340/
" Fine	335/ Nov.+27/	Dec.+17/
" F. G.	"	330/
Sind-Punjab Fine	"	335/
" F. G.	"	330/
Wardha-Hingt Fine	M. G.	370/
Nagpur	370- Nov.+34/Dec+	22/3
Yeotmal	"	335/
Arvi	365-Nov+25/6De+	14-5
Amraoti		362/
Khamgaon-Akola	362/ Nov+18/De+	8-9
Mulkapur	"	355-60
Khandesh	355/Nov.+10/1Dec	
Muthia Fine	350-	5/6
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	"	365-
Purna Average	"	355/60
Parbhani/Sailu	" "	355/60
Indore/Ujjain	" "	360/
Burwah Sanavad	"	360/62
Broach Fine M.G.,		375/
F.G.,		365
Westerns Good MG		360-
" HG.	"	
Cambodia Fine M G		390/400
Miraj/Sangli F.G. M G		373/75
Compta F.G.M.G.		375/78
Dholera		..
Kadi/Viramgam		..

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, July 29

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	101	3,14,235	2,91,208
Central India	151	3,08,655	3 78,663
Barsi and Nagar		2,02,930	2,23,037
Hyderabad-Gaorani		68,913	74,101
Berar		5,71,867	4,77,185
Central Provinces		2,29,339	2,46,480
Total Oomras	253	16,95,910	16,90,624
Dholera	262	2,10,485	2,81,867
N.W. Provinces ..		58274	1,29648
Rajputana ..		61,141	1,11,991
Sind-Punjab ..		1,17,346	2,13,927
Broach		2,39,173	3,12,475
Coompta & Dharwar	4	1,34696	1,49862
Westerns-Northerns	1,434	70,947	103,749
Cocoanada ..		407	2 984
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		39,232	62,603
Persian	62	4,789	4,689
American.. ..	80	364,618	17257
Egyptian and African		86,475	76,919
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts	678	3,34.	
Total	2,094	36,84,059	32.49 942

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 21st July

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	1,213	3,73,659	5,19, 90
Japan & China	2,930	14,43,471	17,26,365
Coast Ports ..	653	73,510	22,93:
Up-country by Rail		1,62,033	97,4.
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		23,621	35,04
Total	4 7 6	20,2 ,333	21,03,984

COFFEE.

New York, July 28.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot .. 14-7/16

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 29.

Following easier London quotations, the local market opened quiet and improved on short covering. Closing tone was very steady as under:—

Ready	59/2/0		
Bhadarwa	59/15/0	59/3/6	58/15/0 59/3/6
Bhadarwa	58/14/0	59/3/6	58/15/0 59/3/6

Shanghai London.—Opened 2-6 5/6 closed 2-6 3/4.

New York 56.3/8 cents.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 29.

The market ruled quite but steady.

Ready	21 8 0
Shravan	21 7 6
Bhadarwa	21 7 9

EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 29.

T. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 130 1/2
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 126 1/2
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs 136 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 173 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 9/16
London—Paris Frcs. 124.08
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.21
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.92
London—Rome Liras 89.30
London—Berlin Marks 20.42
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet. Market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 29.

3 Months 4.3/8 per cent.
6 Months 4.9/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 1-1/2 per cent
1 to 3 months 2 per cent.
6 Months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market. Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

PRODUCE MARKET

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, July 29.—

The produce market ruled quiet but steady with a small business.

Linseed Sept.	10 15 0
Linseed May	11 3 0
Wheat Sept.	7 14 0
Wheat May	7 14 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 29.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 28th inst.:—

	Cwts.
Wheat	461
Linseed	2,665
Groundnuts	2,484
Castorseed	675
Rice	87,272
Cottonseed	6,151
Mowraseed	20
Gram	40
Joowar	2,236
Bajree	1,430
Coal	739 tons.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 29.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening 49/1, Highest 49/15, Closing 48/15.

Castorseeds Delivery May Openiny 45/10, Hivhest 45/12, Closing 45/8.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/6/6, Closing 4/6/6.

Groundnuts Delivery July Opening 59/, Closing 59/.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 54/13, Highest 55/1, Closing 54/11.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for "The Chronicle.")

The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Muktsar, (Punjab), July 26.

Wheat Bhadon	4 9 3
Wheat Asuj	4 11 6
Gram Asuj	4 0 9
Barley Asuj	3 6 0
Rapeseed Bhadon	7 10 0
Cottonseed Bhadon	4 2 3
LOCLA RATE.	
Wheat	4 6 0 to 4 12 0
Gram	3 12 0 to 4 0 0
Barley	3 2 6
Rapeseed	7 8 0 to 7 12 0
Cottonseed	4 0 0
Rapeseed Oil	19 8 0
Market Arrival:—	
Wheat	200 mds.
Gram	100 mds.
Barley	50 mds.

Remarks:—Weather cloudy and market steady.

TRADE AND FINANCE

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 29.

The money market has continued easy throughout the week with plentiful funds available. The call rate has fallen and ranged between 2 and 2 1|2 per cent. As a result of the easy conditions prevailing and the heavy increase in the cash balance at the Imperial Bank, the bank rate has been lowered to 4 per cent. Although the statement of the Imperial Bank shows a slight increase of about Rs. 21 lacs in the trade demand, this is not an indication of the true state of trade. The figures revealed in the statement below reflect in a large measure the operations in connection with the New Government Loan. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to three months 2 1|2 per cent., six months 3 to 3 1|2 per cent. and twelve months 4 to 4 1|2 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 22nd July 1927, indicates an increase of Rs. 422.16 lacs in the cash balance which now amounts to Rs. 29,31,88,000 as compared with Rs. 52.11 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 34.50, an increase of 3.41 per cent. over last week. Government securities have increased by Rs. 103.31 lacs. Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have all declined by Rs. 29.44 lacs, Rs. 48.58 lacs and Rs. 5.76 lacs respectively. Government deposits have increased by Rs. 551 lacs to Rs. 13.66 crores, while the other deposits have decreased by Rs. 104.78 lacs to Rs. 70.77 crores.

According to the Deputy Controller of Currency, the approximate figures of subscriptions to the Government of India 4 per cent 1934-37 Loan in cash and conversions amount to Rs. 16.25 crores. There remains an un-subscribed balance to the loan of Rs. 7.75 crores and subscriptions close tomorrow.

In the gilt-edged market a steady tone has been noted throughout with improvement in prices towards the close attributable to lowering of the back-rate and easy money conditions. 3 1|2 per cent. Paper improved from Rs. 77|7 to Rs. 77|13|6 and 1945|55 loan from Rs. 108-5|6 to Rs. 108-8. 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933 Loans remained steady at Rs. 102-8 and Rs. 103|8. 5 1|2 per cent. Bonds 1928 are unchanged at Rs. 106-8. 6 per cent. 1927 and 1930 Bonds, changed hands at Rs. 100-10 and Rs. 105-6, 1931 at Rs. 106-11 and 1932 at Rs. 108. 6 1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan has declined to Rs. 112|14. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan has improved to Rs. 89-9.

The currency return as of 22nd July 1927 shows an increase of Rs. 121.65 lacs in note circulation, now reaching Rs. 175.91 crores. Silver coins also show an improvement of the same amount of Rs. 121.65 lacs to Rs 101.70 crores, while gold bullion and silver under coinage remain unchanged at Rs. 29.76 crores and Rs. 8.99 crores respectively. There is no change in the securities in India which remain at Rs 35.45 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 79.84 as against 79.70 a week ago. The figure for silver holdings (both coin and bullion) in the Paper Currency Reserve continues to mount and has now reached the figure of Rs. 110.69 crores.

Serious floods in Gujarat have occasioned great distress there and considerable anxiety in Bombay. Inasmuch as communications have been disrupted, further advices are awaited with keen interest

EXCHANGE.

Thoroughout the period under report sterling exchange has been characterised by steadiness with an improved volume of business over last week. There were sellers of ready T.T. at 1s. 5-27|32d. and buyers at 1s. 5-7|8d. The steady tone was due principally to Calcutta advices and export bills showing there rather than to any important local factors. The enquiry for bullion remittances continues small. At the last bidding for sterling purchases large applications to the Government were occasioned by the belief prevailing in the market that since Government had borrowed in London £ 5 million by treasury bills, they would be unlikely to accept tenders at 1 sh. 5-7|8d. However, following the announcement of acceptance at the above rate, the market eased slightly. The following are the forward rates:—July 1s. 5-27|32d. August 1s. 5-27|32 to 7|8d., September 1s. 5-7|8d. to 29|32d., October 1s. 5-15 16d., November 1s. 5-31|32., December|February 1s. 6d. and March 1s. 5-31|32d.

According to a press communique issued by the Deputy Controller of Currency tenders to the amount of £4,070,000 were received at 1s. 5-7||8d. These tenderers received approximately 12.3 per cent of their tenders. £500,000 will be offered on Wednesday, the 3rd August 1927, under the same conditions as previously announced.

Tenders were received at the Bank of England on 26th July for £5 million six months Indian sterling bills which resulted in tenders of £97-14-9 receiving about 60 per cent., while those tenders above this figure were accepted in full. This indicates an average rate of about 4 1|2 per cent. The above rate is deemed an equitable one and this borrowing by the Government of India in London is viewed as on ordinary business operation unattended by any particular significance.

The dollar sterling quotation has improved from dol. 4,85-1|2 to dol. 4.859|16. French francs depreciated to 124.09, while the Belga and the Italian lira remain unchanged at 34.92 and 89.30 respectiJely.

GOLD.

The gold market this week has been again marked by a complete absence of any noteworthy features and the tendency throughout has been quiet. The price of ready gold has declined by three pice per tola to Rs. 21-7-6. The daily average offtake still stands at about 12,000 tolas and stocks on hand are also unchanged at about 6 1|4 lacs tolas. The price of gold in London was stationary at 84s. 11 1|2d. throughout except on Tuesday when the rate touched 84s. 11 1|4d. The price of sovereigns has declined from Rs. 13-8-0 to Rs. 13-7-3 for ready and from Rs. 13-8-3 to Rs. 13-7-9 for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-7-9 and Rs. 21-7-6 for ready, Rs. 21-8-3 and Rs. 21-7-9 for 15th August settlement and Rs. 21-8-3 and Rs. 21-8-0 for 12th September settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £24,500 gold. Including these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £44,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 24,00,880 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £7,000|-.

SILVER.

Following the active price movements of the past weeks, the silver market has been easy with a downward tendency in prices. The sagging of rates is ascribed chiefly to sales on account of China and London. Some sales were also effected on American account. Marked lack of interest has been displayed by Calcutta. Ready silver after opening at Rs. 59-13, declined Rs. 59|8 and after reaching the high point of Rs. 59|4 fell and closed at Rs. 58-14. Despite the fact that this is a settlement week, the daily offtake averages only 110 bars and the stocks on hand are now estimated at 4,600 bars. However, fairly large arrivals are expected in due time for the next settlement. In Shanghai the rate for T.T. on London declined from 2s. 6-15|16d. to 2s. 6-11|16d. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 26-3|16d. and 25-7|8d. for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 59-14 and Rs. 58-14 for ready, Rs. 59-15 and Rs. 58-15 for 17th August settlement and Rs. 60-0 and Rs. 59-0 for 16th September settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £75,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £132,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 677 bars and Rs. 2,51,459 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £72,500.

SHARES.

The share market has exhibited considerable firmness with a good undertone due to covering by shorts and the sharp advance in the price of raw cotton. Practically all of the leading cotton mill shares have registered fairly substantial gains. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 938|12—935—941|4; Century Rs. 430—428|12—431|4—430—; Central India Rs. 542|8—541|4—550—: Crescent Rs. 216|4—215—216|4—:Fazulbhoy Rs. 937|8—931|4—938|12—937|8—: Madhowji Rs. 116|4—115—118|12—:New Greaf Rs. 320—316|4—320 318|12—: Pearls Rs. 596|4—590—597|8—596|4—; Simplex Rs. 186|4—181|4—183|12—: and Swadeshi Rs. 523|12—522|8—527|8.

Sympathetic firmness has denoted the miscellaneous section. Tata Iron and Steel shares, both Ordys. and Defds. have recovered in part previous losses. Tata Iron Ordys. improved from Rs. 49 to Rs. 50-12 and Defds. from Rs. 143|12 to Rs. 152|8. Andhra Valleys have improved to Rs. 842|8 and Tata Hydros close at Rs. 1085 after touching Rs. 1092|8. Alcocks have likewise improved to Rs. 281|4. Bombay Trams have kept steady around Rs. 146|4. In Cement shares, Bundis have improved from Rs. 27-4 to Rs. 27-12, while Katni Ordys. have dropped from Rs. 185 to Rs. 180 and Defds. from Rs. 625 to Rs. 615. Among railway shares, Ahd. Prantij has risen to Rs. 885, while others have kept steady at the previous quotation.

Among Bank shares, Imperial Banks have dropped from Rs. 1475xd. to Rs. 1442|8 and Contributories from Rs. 367-8 to Rs. 352|8. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 78|8xd. and Central Banks at Rs. 29-8.

CALCUTTA: The price of hessians advanced from Rs. 16-6 to Rs. 17-14, but jute shares in the Calcutta market have not responded and close somewhat easy.

YARN MARKET.

Bombay, July 29.

Our market has continued to improve further in sympathy with the further rise in cotton and inquiries from all quarters have considerably increased for ready as well as for forward deliveries particularly in Indian yarns and to some extent in Japanese and in English Yarns and the limits offered by the up country markets although are not yet quite suitable for bringing about any large business, they are still higher than those offered during the last few weeks and some business has resulted especially for spot and nearer deliveries. In case of forward sales neither the Mills nor Japanese Import Houses nor Manchester Spinners are inclined to sell at lower rates and in some cases their limits are so high than any chance for any larger business is not possible at present. The recent news about havoc created by Monsoon in many parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar and the consequent dislocation of Traffic and communications has certainly produced an uneasy feeling amongst the market but it is presumed that within the course of a week or two everything will be restored to order and business will assume the normal course during about a fortnight's time. This unexpected disaster has naturally prevented a further rise in prices owing to absence of any demand from those districts but as soon as normal course of business is resumed, we believe large business will be possible for those Districts. On the whole the feeling is more optimistic and if cotton remains steady at or about this level a further rise in prices abround in all kinds of yarns is expected. There has been signs of revival of confidence amongst the dealers in the Local market as well as in up country markets and goods have been rapidly going into consumption.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Manchester prices have increased further and in many cases business is practically impossible. There have been many offers on cables but there is absolutely no hope for any business on a large scale and unless prices is Manchester are considerably reduced, business does not seem probable in the near future.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Turnover has further increased in almost all kinds of yarns and prices have improved to the extent of 1|4 of an anna per lb. further. The improvement is chiefly found in case of Mercerised yarns. Import Houses have been quoting higher rates and business to the extent of 1000 packages has been done for forward business during the week. Sampin has advanced much further whereas exchange has remained unchanged.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

Prices have been showing further improvement to the extent of about 1 to 2 annas per lb. and dealers now feel that the worst is now over and they expect a further rise in course of time. Large turnover amongst the dealers has been done at higher rates and although several offers have been on cables at lower rates there does not seem any chance for forward business at the rates offered.

INDIAN YARNS.

Mills have been able to realise better prices during the week, in some case 1|4 to 1|2 an anna per lb. higher, than for the last few days and some have been able to record sales which amount to in total about 1500 bales particularly in counts from 2s to 14 1|2s. A further rise in cotton necessitates them to raise their rates further but the undertone in yarns is very steady and as the feeling is optimistic it looks the Mills will be able to realise yet higher prices for their stocks. For forward deliveries they are quoting very high rates at which the dealers do not show any inclination to buy.

PIECE GOODS.

Bombay, July 29

The week under review displayed a fairly good progress in the demand of cloth especially during the early part of the week. During the later part business is more or less dislocated owing to serious situation created by unusual rains in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Transport is completely suspended and it is believed, it will take atleast one week to restore the situation. This happened at an undesired period when demand was gradually broadening owing to higher prices ruling for raw cotton. Local mills were making fairly good sales at better prices and Ahmedabad mills sent hopeful reports with a satisfactory revival of the business. The state of Ahmedabad is rendered very serious owing to floods and no definite news is available. English cloth is showing a good exchange of hands and steady demand both wholesale and retail. Japanese cloth is also moving freely and presents an appearance of hopeful outlook.

Manchaster reports received by to-day's mail show that after holidays the market presented firmer tone, coupled with very marked resistance to any increase in prices. The Yarn Association advanced the minimum rates for yarn from 1|4 to 3|4d. per lb. and although this movement has been encountered very considerable opposition in both yarn and cloth, there had so far been a firm stand made against it, with the result that business has been most difficult to arrange.

Egyptian yarns have been quoted at an increased price, in confirmity with the advance of raw material, which has gradually appreciated in price, almost 3|4d. per lb. during the week. In this section, as mentioned previous week, finer counts are more saleable than the lower ones.

Generally speaking there were no particular significant movements to record in the markets except that American Counts have been difficult to see and production is exceeding the demand.

The quotations for the leading chops Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS.

Ili's Fari No. 200039	×37 1/2/38	8 10 0
„ 10,0000	..45× „	10 6 0
„ No. 33,000	..45× ..	9 0 0
„ No. 2800	37×	8 0 0
„ No. 5000	44×38 ..	9 8 0
„ No. 16000..	..	10 0 0
„ No. 17000..	..	10 8 0
Graham's No. 2730	..39 ..	8 10 0
„ No. 2750	..45 ..	10 6 0
Dewhursts B.B.B	..38×38 1/2..	15 4 0
„ B.B.	..38×38.. 1/2..	13 0 0
Ritch e's No. 510	..39×37 1/2 38	8 8 0
Flem ing's 1904-1906	45,48,51×38 .	12 0 0

GREY DRILLS.

Pepperell's Dragon	..29×40 ..	14 0 0
Ralli's "Scissors"	.29×40 ..	13 12 0

GREY JACONETS

Ralli No. 18 ..	..45×22	..5 9 6
„ No. 18 ..	..40×22	..4 15 6
„ No. 138 ..	..40×22	..4 9 6
„ No. 636 ..	..44×22	..4 15 6

WHITE SHIRTINGS

Liepmann's No. 1500	32×42	17 0 0
H. B. T. C. 40,000	..36×40	21 8 0

WHITE MULLS

Ralli's No. 16	..41×19	..6 0 0
„ No. 69	..46×19	..6 12 0
„ No. 600	..51×19	..7 8 0
„ No. 6000	..56×19	..8 4 0
„ No. 88	..58×20	..6 0 0
„ No. 166	..39×20	..6 0 0
„ No. 818	..39×20	..6 2 0
„ No. 1440	..36×20	..4 2 0
„ No. 1703	..52×20	12 12 0
„ No. 224	..44×20	..5 0 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	..27×18	..2 6 0
„ No. 119	..37×18	..3 0 0
„ No. 229	..42×18	..3 8 0
„ No. 339	..47×18	..4 0 0
Graham's Balloon	..58×20	..5 4 01

WHITE NAINSOOKS.

Ralli's No. 7070,9090	27×18 ..	
„ No. 6181 .. „		..3 2 0
„ No. 1850 .. „		..2 10 0
„ No. 1900 .. „		..2 12 0
„ No. 2600 .. „		..2 14 0
„ No. 21021 .. „		..3 0 0
„ N o.39620T.B.	38×22	..4 8 0
Graham's Nos. 88,8888	'28×18	..3 9 0
„ Saraswati	..36×18	..5 14 0
„ TipooW/WWW34	×18	..4 7 0
„ No. 50000 .. „		..4 11 0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360		..4 15 0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656		
„ 6767 ..	..26×18	.3 2 0
Ritchie s Nos. 3500-4510		
„ 5520 ..	..26×18	..3 2 0
I.W. and Co's Nos. 5800 5820		
"Motor Car"		..3 1 0

PRINTS.

Chocolate Jeans per yard.	..0 6 8

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE CLOTHS.

No. 666	Shirtings	383×8Net	
„ 2500	Shirtings	36×40	.12 8 0
„ 8888	„	44×38 „	..10 12 0
„ 5151	„	44×38 „ „	.. 10 4 0
„ 4141	„	44×38 „	.. 9 10 0
„ 5544	„	48×38 „	.. 9 12 0
„ 3800	„	44×38 „	..14 0 0
„ 44000	„	44×38 „ „	... 9 12 0
„ 4500	„	44×38 „ „	... 11 2 0
„ 6600	„	44×38 „ „	... 9 8 0
"C" Sheetings		..30×36Ex.Bond	7 6 0
"Dragons		..30+36 Ex. Bond	7 8 0
Elephant" Drills		..29×40 „	..12 8 0
Duck" Drills		..26×40 „	12 4 0

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 2

T.T. Berlin on London ..	20.41-3|8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.11-7|8
T.T. Brussels on London ..	34.92
T.T. Madrid on London ..	28.43
T.T. Milan on London ..	89.30
T.T. Berne on London ..	25.21
T.T. Paris on London ..	124.10
T.T. London on Prague ..	163.81

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 28.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Shipment, Sellers, July-Aug	£8-12-6
Castorseed, Bombay, Shipment, Sellers, July-Aug.	£17-0-0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton, Shipment, Sellers, July-Aug.	£18-13-9

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 28.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt., delivery, Buyers, Aug.	31 6
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt., delivery, Buyers, Sept.-Dec.	32|0

LINSEED.

London, July 28.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Shipment, Sellers, July-Aug.	£17-15-0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Shipment, Sellers, Aug.Sept.	£17-17-6
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton. Shipment to Antwerp Paid, August	£16-3-9
Linseed, Bombay, Shipment, Sellers, July-Aug.	£18-15-0

LONDON METALS.

London, July 28.

Copper, English Fast Selected ..	£59-5|8
Copper, Braziers ..	£69-1|2
Yellow Metal ..	£63
Spelter. Hard Indian Brands ..	£24-5|8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, ..	£14
Tin, English Ingots ..	£287-3|4

Wonderful Tonic Effect of PHOSFERINE

MR. FRANK FORBES-ROBERTSON

the Brilliant Actor, so widely esteemed for his distinguished portrayal of "David Garrick," and his impressive rendering of "The Stranger" in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," *writes* :—

"I SHOULD like to express my keen appreciation of the wonderful tonic effects of Phosferine. I have found it invaluable during days of strenuous rehearsal and the playing of heavy parts at night. I have never found any remedy soothe jangled nerves so gratefully as Phosferine. I can heartily recommend it to all nervous sufferers as a genuine and wholesome remedy."

From the very first day you take PHOSFERINE you will gain new confidence, new life, new endurance. If makes you eat better, and sleep better, and you will look as fit as you feel. Phosferine is given with equally good results to the children.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics for

Influenza	Debility	Neuralgia	Faintness	Malaria
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Loss of Appetite	Brain fag	Headache
Sleeplessness	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Nerve Shock	Anæmia
Exhaustion	Weak Digestion	Neuritis	Rheumatism	Sciatica

Made in Liquid and Tablets, each sold in 3 sizes, the larger sizes are the more economical.

Proprietors: ASHTON & PARSONS, LIMITED. Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Indian Depot: P. O. Box 431, BOMBAY.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 28.

October ..	18.87 plus .10
December ..	19.12 plus .08
January ..	19.22 plus .10
March ..	19.40 plus .08
May ..	19.56 plus .10
Middling Spot ..	18.90 plus .20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 28.

October ..	18.75 plus .07
January ..	19.06 plus .07
Middling Spot ..	18.46 plus .08

NEW YORK.

New York, July 28.

New York, 10-30 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October ..	18.70
January ..	19.03
March ..	19.22

New York, Noon Call.

October ..	18.70
January ..	19.02
March ..	19.23

New Orleans 9 a.m.

October ..	18.59
January ..	18.88
March ..	19.09

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, July 28.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	6,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent ..	11,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 28.

Seinde, Good ..	8.15—.05
„ Fully Good ..	8.35—.05
„ Fine ..	8.55—.05
Bengal, Good ..	8.15—.05
„ Fully Good ..	8.35—.05
„ Fine ..	8.55—.05
Oomra, Good ..	8.55—.05
„ Fully Good ..	8.80—.05
„ Fine ..	9.05—.05
Broach, Good ..	8.60—.05
„ Fully Good ..	8.90—.05
„ Fine ..	9.20—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 28.

July ..	18.76—.53
August ..	18.81—.48
September ..	18.84—.45
October ..	18.86—.43
November ..	18.86—.43
December ..	18.67—.43
January ..	18.67—.43
February ..	18.66—.33
March ..	18.63—.33
April ..	18.63—.33
May ..	18.62—.33
June ..	18.62—.33
July ..	18.62—.33
Sakellaridis, F. G. F. Spot ..	19.60—

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LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 28.

July ..	9.75—.16
August ..	9.74—.17
September ..	9.83—.15
October ..	9.89—.15
November ..	9.92—.15
December ..	9.98—14
January ..	10.04—.14
February ..	10.05—.14
March ..	10.11—.13
April ..	10.12—.13
May ..	10.17—.13
June ..	10.17—.13
July ..	10.18—.13
Middling Spot ..	10.07—.06

SALES.

Liverpool, July 28.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool ..	8,000
Sales on Speculation ..	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, July 28.

Total Bullion ..	£151,800,000
Public Deposits ..	£9,900,000
Other Deposits ..	£103,500,000
Government Securities ..	£50,000,000
Other Securities ..	£47,900,000
Notes and Coin ..	£33,600,000
Currency Notes outstanding ..	£276,900,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	29.64 p. c.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 28.

	Per Cent.
Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-1|4
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1|2
Bank Bills, 3 months ..	4-3|8
Bank Bills, 6 months ..	4-9|16
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months ..	4-3|4
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months ..	5-1|4

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Second quarterly general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. Office of the Chamber, 3 p.m. (S.T.).

The s.s. "Ranpura" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

University Senate Meeting, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 4 p.m.

Harwood League: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Cheshires, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1.

Lokmanya Anniversary celebrations: Public meeting in Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

THE MADRASSEE UNION.

The half-yearly general meeting of the Madrassee Union will be held in room No. 3 Kanji Bhuvan, Parel, at 4 p.m. to-morrow (Sunday).

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

As all the direct telegraph wires to Karachi are interrupted, telegrams for Karachi are subject to delay.

PORT TRUST RY. EMPLOYEES' UNION

The Executive Committee Members' meeting of the above Union will be held in the Union's office to-day (Saturday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)

CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC.

A concert of Indian music organised by the Municipality will be given in the Hall of the Working Men's Institute in Bachubai Building, Elphinstone Road, near the Parel Tram Terminus to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. K. D. Tendulkar. It is open to the public free of charge.

DADAR SARVAJANIK GANESHOTSAV

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Dadar Sarvajanik Ganeshotsav will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. at Dadar, when members of the Managing Committee and persons desiring to work as volunteers are requested to be present.

FORT AND KARNATAK ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (B.T.) in the Arya Samaj Hall, Fort, when Pandit Navaratna Vidyalankar will speak on "Widow Remarriage."

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for the straits (including Siam, Borneo, F.M.S. Johore, Malacca, Netherlands Indies, Phillipine Islands, Penang, Selangore and Singapore) and China via Negapatam will be closed at General Post Office at 6 p.m. on Sunday, the 31st inst. per s.s. "Serdhana."

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet, at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. P. L. Thacker, Advocate, will deliver a lecture on "History of Juvenile Courts in England" and Rev. J. F. Edwards on "Drink Evil."

PROF. CURVE'S LECTURE AT KHAR.

Prof. D. K. Curve of Poona Women University will deliver a lecture on Female Education and Women University to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. in Laxmi Society's pavilion. The lecture is organised under the auspices of Laxmi Nagar Khar Residents' Association.

UPANISHAD CLASS.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ram Krishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Kathopanishad at the Asthik Samaj, Shamji Ladha Building, Matunga (G.I.P.), to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

SCHOOL OF RELIGION.

Swami Vishwanand, (Ramkrishna Mission), will speak on the subject "Hinduism" to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum.

DIVINE SERVICE.

The evening Divine Service will be conducted by Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum. All are cordially invited to attend.

GITA CLASS.

Swami Sambhuddhananda of Sri Ram Krishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagvat Gita at Krishna Building III, Parel, to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The Swami will also hold a public class on the Bhagvat Gita at Dr. Chota Lal's Bungalow, Borivli, the same evening at 7 p.m. (S.T.)

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI.

Sjt. Narayenrao Rajhamsa alias Bal Gandharv's premier Sangit Dramatic Company will shortly open performances at the Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road. Sjt. Bal Gandharv enjoys wide fame as actor and musician and his troupe includes well-known actors like Messrs. Patwardhan and Krishnarao.

"MODERN SCIENCE & JAINISM."

Under the auspices of the Jain Association of India, Dr. (Miss) Charlotte Krause, Asst. Professor of Sanskrit, Leipzig (Germany) University, will deliver a public lecture on "Mondern Science and Jainism" in Gujarati to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. at Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, Opp. Museum Esplanade Road, when Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside.

CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC.

Under the auspices of School of Indian Music, Prarthana Samaj Building, Girgaum, Bombay, a concert of "bean" and "satar" music by Khan Saheb Murad Khan will be arranged to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Laxmi Bag, New Bhatwadi, Sandhurst Road. Enquiries regarding the above should be made to the Secretary, School of Indian Music, Bombay, 4, between 6 and 8 p.m.

ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the above Institution, Mr. V. S. Toro, B.A., Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction, Bombay Presidency, will deliver a public lecture with lantern slides on "Care of the Teeth" to-day (Saturday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, near Parsee Statue, Nagpada Road, when Dr. J. J. Modi, L.M. & S., L.D.S., (England), Professor of Dentistry, Grant Medical College, will preside. The lecture is open to all interested.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Tamba Maru" left Colombo for Bombay via ports of Call on the 28th inst., and is due to arrive here on Monday morning, the 1st August at day light.

The P. &. Mail Steamer "Mantua" arrived London on Friday, the 29th inst.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from Bombay of 23rd inst. arrived at Aden at 9-30 p.m. on the 28th instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mongolia" carrying Bombay Mails of 23rd instant ex s.s. "Razmak" left Aden at 5 a.m. on the 29th instant.

POONA RACES.

SUMMER MEETING—FIRST DAY.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

THE ALEPPO PLATE.

Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

NOMAN	.. 1
HUMOROUS	.. 2
GLAD EYE	.. 3

THE ALEPPO PLATE.

Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

GAFFI	.. 1
SAAD	.. 2
GREY MASTER	.. 3

THE ALEPPO PLATE.

Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

MUKDEN	.. 1
SARSAN	.. 2
APPLES	.. 3

THE C. B. TRIAL PLATE.

Distance 6 furlongs.

GIFT OF SONG	.. 1
ZARA	.. 2
JOVIALITY	.. 3

THE ROYSTON PLATE.

Distance 1 mile.

POM POM	.. 1
ABSORBENT	.. 2
ADOUR	.. 3

THE EPSOM PLATE.

Distance 6 furlongs.

VESINGTON PLANET	.. 1
ORMISTON	.. 2
BURGOS	.. 3

THE BEGINNERS' PLATE.

Distance 1 mile.

NOUGAT	.. 1
GLEN TREE	.. 2
LUCY JUNIOR	.. 3

THE MOHOMMERAH PLATE.

Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

AMOOD	.. 1
ARAB PRINCE	.. 2
RUBDAN	.. 3

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE.

Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

RED FLAG	.. 1
MANECK BEG	.. 2
TAMURLUNG	.. 3

LATE LOKMANYA TILAK

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, The Girgaum District Congress Committee, The Swarajya Sabha, The Central Khilafat Committee, Parsi Rajkiya Sabha and Rashtriya Sthri Sabha a public meeting will be held on Monday, the 1st Agust, 1927, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to celebrate the Anniversary of the late Lokamanya Tilak. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside. Messrs. B. G. Horniman, B. F. Bharucha, Maulana Shaukat Ali, J. K. Mehta, K. P. Khadilkar and others will speak. After the meeting there will be a procession to Chowpatty Sands (Weather permitting).

BOMBAY WOMEN'S MEETING.

Under the joint auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Hind Mahila Samaj and Saraswat Mahila Samaj, a public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Girgaon, on Monday (the 1st August) at 3 p.m. to celebrate the anniversary of Lokmanya Tilak. Among the speakers will be Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Veer Wamanrao.

"DOWN-RIGHT ROBBERY" OR PRESTIGE?

PAYMENT OF FEES TO COMMITTEE MEMBERS

LIVELY DEBATE IN IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

Another dramatic scene parallel to the one that took place on the 1st of April last during the presidential election was enacted on Friday in the meeting of the Improvements Board when the proposition protesting against the passing of an Act in the Bombay Legislative Council abolishing the fees to the members of the Improvements Committee was discussed. Three months ago the Board by more than of the two-thirds majority passed a resolution requesting the Government to do away with the fees paid to the Committee members, then a few days ago they brought another resolution to rescind the previous one. This was passed by a majority of only six. The Government and the Legislative Council, however, gave effect to the wishes of the Board by approving the first resolution and thus in the current session of the Council in modifying the Improvement Trust Act abolished the payment of fees. This enraged some of the members and a protest meeting was called on Friday as they thought the dignity of the Board was outraged by the Government in not restoring the fees which was their latest considered opinion.

Most of the members do not yet know the real fate of the proposition. When it was first put to the vote it was declared carried by show of hands. A poll was demanded and the result was 22 voted for it and 22 against it. The president gave his casting vote in favour of the proposition and at this stage a majority of the members left thinking that the proposition was carried by the casting vote. The voting lists were, however, counted again as it was pointed out to the president that some error had crept in. The president satisfied himself and announced amidst cheers of those who were present that only 21 had voted for the proposition and 22 against it. The question of a casting vote therefore did not arise and he declared the proposition lost. There was tremendous cheering at the announcement.

Mr. B. G. Horniman moved:—

"The Board are of opinion that the action of the Government of Bombay in proceeding with the Bill for the amendment of the Improvement Trust Act, relating to the payment of fees to the members of the Improvement Trust Committee, and the action of the Bombay Legislative Council in passing such a bill, in view of the resolution of the Board that the fee should not be abolished, is an infringement of the right of the Trustees to manage their own domestic concerns.

The Board protests against the action of the Bombay Legislative Council in thus imposing their own views in a matter of local Government and entirely one for the Board to decide."

POINT OF ORDER RAISED.

Before Mr. Horniman addressed the house, Mr. E. R. Hirjeebehdin raised a point of order and asked the President whether Mr. Horniman who was an interested party as a member of the Improvements Committee in payment of fees could bring such a resolution as he had moved.

The President said he had received two letters from Mr. L. R. Tairsee raising the same question as was done by Mr. Hirjeebehdin and asked the Secretary to read them before hte house, which were as follows:—

MR. TAIRSEE'S LETTERS.

"With reference to the requisition of Mr. B. G. Horniman and three others dated the 22nd instant I find that you have called a special meeting on Friday, the 29th instant and in this connection I beg leave to request you to consider whether the requisition is in order as it is signed by parties who are interested in fees as members of the Improvement Trust Committee. I expect to be out of Bombay on that day and hence this letter."—Bombay 26th July.

Another letter which was dated the 28th instant stated:—

"Since writing to you last, I find from papers circulated that my friend Mr. B. G. Horniman has given notice of moving the proposition. I bring this to your notice to rule whether he being a member of the Improvement Trust Committee and thus interested can move the said proposition. Further, I wish to draw your attention that if you rule the requisition to be in order, then you will please consider whether those, who are on the Improvements Trust Committee can vote on a matter where the interest is apparent. Commending this to your attention and action, I am etc."

PRESIDENT'S RULING.

The President giving his ruling on the point of order raised by Mr. Hirjeebehdin as well as by Mr. Tairsee in the letters said Mr. Horniman was absolutely entitled to move the resolution.

Mr. Horniman in moving his resolution appealed to the sentiment of the House and said it was not the question of payment of fees that he had raised but the principle which involved the dignity of self-respect of the Board. The Government had defied the wishes of the Board and the considered opinion of the House and he, therefore, urged the Councillors to assert their right as a self-respecting body.

Mr. H. P. Mody seconded the proposition.

"DESIRE FOR FILTHY LUCRE."

Dr. J. N. Choksey set the ball rolling by opposing the motion by a vigorous speech in which he denounced the tactics of the persons who brought that derogatory resolution. The resolution had astounded, amazed, surprised and stupified him as it was ignbole, insensate and absolutely futil It simply indicated an unwarranted desire for filthy lucre who asked for fees. In plain language, he said, it was a downright robbery of the poor rate payers of Bombay. It was looting of the poor people of Bombay and nothing short of "Thugism" of the ancient days. (Laughter).

Dr. R. M. Mistry supported the resolution.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai and Mr. D. G. Dalvi in further supported the proposition.

Mr. H. P. Mody did not think the Legislative Council had flouted the wishes of the Board as custodian of the public interest. He submitted that a question of fees which involved a few thousand rupees did not at all affect public interest. Since 1898 from the time Improvement Trust was established fees were paid to the members of the Committee. The members of the Standing Committee were also paid for years past to ensure efficent administration and the Legislative Council forgetting their own financial muddle which was one of the greatest muddle of this century had encroached upon the rights of the Board which was a domestic matter as it pertained only the payment of the fees to their Committee members.

Dr. S. P. Mehta expressed his suspicion when on the same question Mr. Horniman and Mr. Mody agreed. He asked the House to consider soberly as to what they were doing.

INDUCEMENT TO JOIN PARTIES.

Dr. Viegas said inducements to join parties were intimately and absolutely connected with the payments of fees. Great inducements were held up to join parties and the Minister of Local Self-Government had, therefore, done well in doing away with the fees. The Minister of Self-Government had done a great service to the city and the Presidency in doing away with fees of the sub-committee and also of the Improvements Committee. When the question of rescinding the resolution passed in March last regarding the payment of fees was moved a few days ago whips were sent to vote for it and pressure was brought from many quarters to vote for it and yet it was passed by only a majority of six while the first resolution doing away with the fees was passed by more than two-third majority. He complimented Dr. Choksey on his outspokenness and expressed a hope that there would be many more Chokseys to fight the battle of the rate-payers of the city.

NOT A DOMESTIC MATTER.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar also opposed the resolution and said in view of the way in which votes were canvassed in the House the Government were justified in giving effect to the resolution of the Board which was passed by more than two-third majority to abolish fees. He did not think payment of fees was a domestic matter at all but one of public interest and the Legislative Council being the trustees of public interest were perfectly right in doing away with the fees. The interference, was not from the Government but from the Councillors themselves and there was no justification for them either to blame the Government or the Legislative Council.

Mr. E. R. Hirjeebehdin opposing the motion said the representatives of the Board like Mr. Nariman and Mr. Hajibhoy Lalji supported the Government which showed that Government were right.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said the question of fees was for the Board to decide and not by the Minister of Self-Government like Sir Ghulamhussein. All the Ministers, Mr. Jamnadas said, were "Gulams" or the slaves of the Government. Mr. Jafferbhoy Lalji and Mr. Dimtimker protested against the insinuation of Mr. Jamnadas and he was asked by the President not to use insulting language.

At this stage closure was moved and the proposition being put to the vote was declared carried. A poll was demanded and the President announced that there was a tie as 22 had voted for and 22 against the resolution. He gave his casting vote in favour of the proposition and declared it as carried. Many of the members then left with the impression that the resolution was carried and the business of the House was proceeded with by the discussion of the question of raisng a loan of Rs. 25 lacs. The President's attention was while this matter was being discussed drawn to some error in counting the voting list and after counting the list the President announced that he found that only 21 had voted for the proposition and 22 against it and therefore the question of casting vote did not arise. He, therefore, declared the resolution as lost. As by this time the House had thinned down and there was no quorum he stated he would announce the corrected result next Friday, when next meeting of the Board is called.

MORE RAIDS FOR "INDIA AND CHINA."

BENGAL POLICE RETURN EMPTY HANDED

CALCUTTA, July 29.

The Calcutta Police raided this evening the offices of the Peasants and Workers Party of Bengal and the Party's organ "Ganavani" in connection with the booklet "India and China" by an Internationalist. Police could not seize anything as the fifty copies received by the editor of "Ganavani" had already been disposed off.

The firm of Messrs. Book Company and Saraswati library, book-sellers were also searched but nothing was found.—Free Press.

STORMY WEATHER IN BAY

RANGOON MAIL BOAT DELAYED!

CALCUTTA, July 29.

Stormy weather has been reported from the several steamers have encountered rough seas at the head of the Bay. The Rangoon mail steamer "Arona," which was expected to arrive yesterday morning, did not arrive upto a late hour last night.

The Meteriological Department reports that the depression has intensified into a storm in the morning with its centre just to the east of the Sangor Island. The warning signal was hoisted in Calcutta and the river ports.—Free Press.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (JULY 30TH)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: LEO.

If to-day is your birthday you possess and display wonderful peculiarities in all your actions. They are so wonderful that even your constant companions or life's helpmate are unable to understand or appreciate them at their true worth; and this can ultimately lead to only one disastrous result—judicious (I mean judicial) separation or divorce. This world would really be an Eden, or at least Bombay's Hanging Garden if Satan did not play mischief, but made a person really understand and appreciate the good or weak points of the other party. You are very finical and also "funnical." (Joshimaharajas and their chelas have their birthright to invent new words as well as new scares or fads to frighten or flatter their clientele). You will strain at a tennis net and will often swallow camels including their big lumps, even if they choke your throat. If your food is badly cooked, you will make a great fuss about it, so much so that even your neighbours will come to know that there is something rotten that day in the state of your "dal, bhat," and dish of brinjals. But you have got peculiar ideas about humanitarianism and even if you get stinking and inedible dishes made of mutton, feat fish, hens, chickens, or any animal killed for food you would keep "mum" and speak not a word against them reminding your "grousing" children of the noble maxim "De mortuis nil nisi bonum," that is, say nothing but good of the dead! and you will praise the poor animals for giving an ungrateful humanity, while living or existing in this world, invaluable articles, like wool, milk, eggs, etc., and ultimately facing you on the table for bidding the last salaam. Thus you will literally say nothing except praise about the creatures who are no more themselves, for making the world safe for gluttonocracy. The same argument you will advance in case of fierce animals like tiger, or wolves. Even if the man-eater be two-footed you will use this maxim in his (and at times her) case. A beautiful ideal indeed if it is applied evenly in all cases, that is, in the case of your aunts, uncles or parents, from whom you expect a windfall but who would "cut" you off with a dollar or a rupee, knowing full well your eccentricities.

PLIGHT OF TWO BOMBAY STEAMERS.

WHEREABOUTS NOT KNOWN

It is reported that of S. S. "Irrawadi" bound for Karachi from tBombay has not reached its destination according to the scheduled programme. It is believed by the agents of the steamer, Messrs. the B. S. N. Company that she is sheltering at Okha.

The whereabouts of S. S. "Jamnagar" which belongs to the Jamnagar State Mercantile Marine which left Bombay for Jamnagar on Saturday last with cargo, is not known. The agents, Messrs. Lalji Naranji and Co. are unable to give any information on the subject.

Men and Matters.

It is good to have authoritative opinion on certain matters. The world is all the better for it. As regards the question of disarmament, for instance, a number of people were seriously concerned to find out whether swords will be turned into ploughshares and guns on battleships melted down into something of a peaceful nature as a result of the pourparlers at Geneva.

But it is authoritatively learnt by Reuter that the disagreement between Britain and America in the matter of disarmament is "in no way tragic." People who were seriously concerned that agreement would mean tragedy for them, the armament manufacturers and people who live by war, can now rest in peace.

Geneva, however, does furnish an example of an international comedy to those who have no illusions about British naval policy. Just imagine how non-chalantly the British representatives at Geneva can play the role of telling all the world that what Britain wants is peace, perfect peace all over the world, with the help of the British Navy policing it of course.

Sir Harry Lauder has at last obtained a real certificate of merit, of genuine appreciation. He is credited by a wrathful critic of his with having discovered a type of Scotsman "not found in heaven above or on earth beneath or in the waters under the earth." And what is the reason for critic's wrath?—Lauder invented the type and presented it to the English-speaking world.

P. C. Wren, once of the Indian Educational Service and now the author of "Beau Geste," did in his Indian novels discover Indian types which Indians found revolting. But that does not prevent them from flocking to see "Beau Geste." India is more forgiving than Scotland.

One Pandurang Vishwanath was lately found in possession of property for which he could not lawfully account, and was picked up by the flying squad on Argyl Road Bombay. He was an All-India convict, having seen the inside of the jails at Manmad, Nagpur, Bilaspur, Lahore and at other centres of India. He was awarded three months' hard labour by the bench of Hony. Presidency Magistrates.

When the time comes to make an All-India enquiry into Indian jails, it is to be hoped this worthy, having an All India experience, will be asked to give a free and unfettered statement on the conditions obtaining in several "hells on earth."

"Did Blackett break the Bank?" is the heading of the leader of a Bombay vernacular daily. Sir Basil Blackett has been "bohot" blasphemed, rightly or wrongly, but we do not think he would go to such lengths especially when the big banks are everywhere guarded by armed policemen.

He: "Wise men make proverbs and fools repeat them."

She: "I see. What wise man made that proverb?"

RESPECT ALL PROPHETS.

STIRRING SPEECHES IN BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha a well-attended meeting was held at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding. Stirring speeches were delivered by, besides the president, Mrs. Munshi, Mr. G. K. Nariman, Mr. B. F. Bharucha and Maulana Shaukat Ali on "Our Sacred Duty to-day—Respect All Prophets and Religion". Fuller report of the meeting will be published in to-morrow's issue of the paper.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	July 29.
Previous Closing Rate	19.22
To-day's Opening	19.25
Difference	+.03
To-day's Closing Rate	19.07
Difference	—.15

LIVERPOOL.

	July 29.
Previous Closing Rate	10.04
To-day's Opening Rate	10.10
Difference	+.06
To-day's Cosing Rate	10.12
Difference	+.08

Broach Apl/May Expectation 386 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, July 29.
Silver Ready	25 14 0
Difference	Unchanged.
Silver Forward	25 15 0
Difference	0 1/0 Higher.

Tone of market.—Steady.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1927.

A TRUSTY PILOT.

Dr. Ansari's election as President of the Madras Congress seems now to be a foregone conclusion. About ten Congress provinces have already nominated him, including Bombay, Madras, Gujerat, Sind and Bengal. We feel confident that in the final selection he will be unanimously elected. The country could not make a better choice. As Mahatma Gandhi has pointed out, Dr. Ansari's election has long been overdue. A staunch nationalist all his life, a Congress Secretary for several years, Dr. Ansari is one of the few leaders who are respected by Hindus and Muslims alike. His yeoman service to the country during the eventful days of Non-co-operation are too well-known to be now recalled. With the waning of that movement and the advent of party and communal factions, he withdrew from barren political controversies but has never missed an opportunity of promoting Hindu-Muslim amity. It is mainly due to him that the communal relations at Delhi have been a little less strained than for some years past and the scheme of Conciliation Boards promises to be a model for other cities. He played no mean part in persuading a large section of Muslims to accept the historic Delhi proposals and then in getting these proposals accepted by the All-India Congress Committee. Much greater work awaits him now but his certain election as President is itself an indication of the country's confidence in him. Often and often he has pleaded with his co-religionists to be loyal to the Congress, and with the Congress to concentrate all its efforts on the task of speedily restoring communal harmony. As President of the Congress he will have many more opportunities than he has now of achieving his aim of a strong united Congress. The most urgent task of the country in the present crisis is to work out a practical scheme of Hindu-Muslim unity and we whole-heartedly endorse Mahatmaji's remark that Dr. Ansari "undoubtedly is the man to pilot such a scheme through the Congress."

A WORD IN SEASON.

Lord Birkenhead will do well to take into serious account the warnings given to him by Indian leaders of long and mature political experience that it will be courting disaster in India to foist upon her a Statutory Commission in which she can have no confidence. Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar has a word in season to say in regard to this aspect of the matter and he says it in the blunt unambiguous manner characteristic of his political utterances. It is a plain and straightforward warning he gives to those who are reported to be busy now in England choosing the personnel of the Commission when he tells them that if they decide upon "a small compact body exclusively European or with a mere sprinkling of favoured Indians" they will find that their narrow-mindedness in spurning Indian wishes in regard to the Commission will yield a harvest of acute discontent in this country. Mr. Acharyar voices tersely and adequately the feelings of Indian India when he points out that the Commission instead of being a "small compact body", must be on the contrary sufficiently large so as to be fully representative. It must allow, he observes, the representation "of every interest among the personnel", it must have a majority of Indians on it "from among prominent politicians of both British India and the Indian States with power fully to enquire into the needs and aspirations of the people of the whole country, so that the aim be such a measure of reform that India shall be either made a Dominion at once, or as near it as possible with the capacity for automatically attaining that necessary status fully, as early as possible." The ex-President of the Indian National Congress makes also an important suggestion which should arrest attention in this country as well as of those in England who are so ready to advise Lord Birkenhead about the "peculiar position" of Indian States in the development of future Indian policy. He boldly suggests that the terms of reference of the Commission should be wide enough to include an investigation of "the grievances apprehended by Indian States" and he points out that the recommendations of the Commission should include "recommendations for overhauling and re-adjusting the relations between those States and British India." This suggestion voices accurately the feeling of all those who are interested in the welfare both of British India and the India of the Indian States that no water tight compartments must be erected between them and that the problem of the political development of both must be considered as a co-ordinated whole. India will not be content with an inquiry limited in scope and satisfactory only to British rested interests in this country. Lord Birkenhead should as well clearly grasp this before he and his colleagues fix upon the personnel and the terms of reference of the Commission.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN ALIBAG.

A grave crisis has developed in the Alibag Taluka with regard to land revenue assessment but Government do not seem to have realised its magnitude. It will be remembered that the joint Parliamentary Committee recommended that the assessment on land should not be increased unless the system of increasing land revenue was brought under the control of the legislature. Accordingly the Bombay Legislative Council passed in March last a resolution to give effect to the above recommendation, declaring at the same time that "no revision be proceeded with and no new rates under any revised settlement be introduced till the new legislation is brought into effect." Government's reply to the Resolution was that the very next month the Settlement Officer of the Alibag taluka published his report recommending a wholesale increase of revenue on all lands by 33 per cent. uniformly. The Collector went one better and on several lands recommended an increase of 66 per cent. and Government, of course, accepted all the recommendations. The people of the taluka appealed to every authority concerned not to be extortionate and pointed out that, owing to the enormous increase in the expenses of cultivation and the curtailment of agricultural facilities under the new forest policy of Government, their lands were hardly capable of paying the increased revenue. But it was all in vain. In March last the Council protested against Government's conduct in contravention of its own resolution of 1924. Government continued to be obdurate. At last, tired of petitions and protests, the landholders of the taluka met together in April 1927 and solemnly resolved that "no increased assessment should be voluntarily paid except under compulsory legal process." Thanks to the support of the local Congress Committee, the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and the Congress President himself, who hurried to the spot to study the problem first hand, the landholders have been firm in their resolve inspite of every effort to divide, demoralise and over-awe them. Government have already issued more than 250 notices of forfeiture but have found it hard to find bidders or carriers and purchasers. From a close study of all the facts and figures of the case as presented in a lengthy circular issued by the Grievances Committee of Alibag we are as satisfied as the Congress President, an ex-Advocate-General, that Government's demand is both unjust and unconscionable. If Government do not give effect to their own Council's resolutions and the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, they will have to reckon with a second Kaira.

TRADE DEPRESSION.

Sir Basil Blackett has been praising himself for being an optimist. Mere optimism is not always such a great virtue, as the Finance Member seeks to make it out to be, Even Mr. Micawber was an inveterate optimist and yet any country would think twice or even perhaps ten times before entrusting its finances to a modern Micawber. Reply to the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, Sir Basil remarked "that he was a little optimistic and that he took a rosy view of things and believed that most of our troubles were over". There are some people like Christian Scientists and followers of the late Prof. Coue who would drive away illness by repeatedly emphasising that there was no illness in the body. The Finance Member wishes to emulate their achievement by repeatedly saying that our troubles are over and that nothing remains now but to shout. He similarly tries to make out that the adjustment of prices etc. to 1s. 6d. has taken place. How far his calculations and estimates went wrong is now known to everybody who has realised the situation of the country. Similarly his estimates and forecasts with regard to trade depression are not particularly of an illuminating character. Just because he is optimistic and does not like to face the real situation with regard to the country's trade and industries, he cannot appreciate the difficulties of the cotton textile industry. Sir Basil again trots forward his favourable bogey of the interests of "consumers" as an excuse for denying relief to the cotton textile industry, and adds that "this is not the right moment to impose any additional burden on the consumer". If, instead of tendering this advice to the Indian people, he had been following it himself much good would have resulted. He is at liberty himself to impose burdens upon the Indian people by killing their export trade and their industries; he is at liberty to introduce measures like the 18d. ratio and the subsequent deflations which would leave the country sucked as dry as an orange peel; he is at liberty to maintain the present state of the military expenditure and even threaten to increase it, but when it is a question of relief to Indian industries he and the Government of which he is a member, shelter themselves, under the plea of such a relief being a burden to the consumers. Mr. H. P. Mody, President of the Bombay Millowners' Association, has well retorted that the "the interests of the consumers for which so much solicitude is being shown at present are not certainly going to be advanced by the progressive deterioration of the greatest national industry in the country."

WHY THIS DELAY?

The news from Gujarat is comparatively more reassuring. The fury of the rain and flood has abated. But the need for prompt relief to the afflicted population is more imperative than ever. Mr. Manilal Kothari with the organising capacity characteristic of him has already started a Relief Fund and has been able to collect over Rs. 10,000 within a few hours. The generous response to his person appeal shows how keen the public is to help the distressed. It is a pity that no efforts have yet been made publicly in Bombay to organise a fund and machinery for relief. We trust prominent citizens of Bombay will not tarnish the fair name of Bombay, always the first and most generous to respond to the call of suffering humanity, by undue delay in a matter that brooks no delay and that steps will immediately be taken to requisition the Sheriff to call a public meeting.

CAMOUFLAGE ABOUT RESERVE BANK.

DANGERS OF PROPORTIONAL RESERVE.

(By B. F. MADON.)

III.

In the establishment of any Central Bank of Issue, the composition of these Reserves calls for the most anxious consideration, because, on them depends the ability of the Bank to keep its Notes at parity wih Gold, and, therefore, virtually the solvency of the Bank. There are two systems in vogue to-day viz., 1. the fixed fiduciary reserve system, and 2. the proportional reserves system. A few words of explanation here may help the layman to follow what is meant by these terms. The theoretical position is that there should be sufficient bullion in the Reserves to meet every single Note if it is presented for encashment. This requirement could be fulfilled most easily if for every £ of Note in issue there was a sovereign in the Reserves of the Bank of England. (This will apply to any other currency. We use the £ and the sovereign as the things most familiar to the man-in-the-street here.) It was found by experience that all the Notes outstanding never came back for encashment simultaneously, and that 100 per cent gold need not be held, and that part of it could be profitably invested in Government paper, which would amount to lending it to Government. The portion of the Reserves so held in Government paper was called the fiduciary portion, because the Notes outstanding were based as regards this part on the faith that they would never come back for encashment. In England this portion is an amount fixed by law, all the rest being gold bullion or coin. This is called the "Fixed Fiduciary Reserves System". In other countries, this part is not a fixed figure but a percentage of the total Notes in issue. This is called the "Proportional Reserve System."

ENGLAND'S DISCARDED CLOTHING.

The Currency Commission has recommended for India the latter viz., the Proportional Reserves System, and put forward the specious argument that the other system would be extravagant, wasteful, and inelastic. It is this system that has been put forward in the Reserve Bank Bill, and was no doubt supported with equally specious arguments by the Finance Member in the Select Committee, and one regrets to find that the Committee has adopted this system. They must no doubt have been told that it was the most up-to-date and most scientific system and what not. They must have been further told of the Genoa resolutions passed by certain wonderful currency geniuses, which the Select Committee was no doubt informed was the last word in Currency wisdom. The readers of "The Chronicle" will agree that if this was really the case, if this was the best system, England would be first to adopt it. They will also be surprised to know that England has most emphatically rejected this system and rejected it deliberately after very careful inquiry. In order to decide what should be the best currency policy for England, a Committee was appointed in that country in 1918 with Lord Cunliffe, the Governor of the Bank of England, as its Chairman. That Commitee after very careful consideration rejected the Proportional Reserve System. Advocates of this system have continued to agitate in England for a reversal of this decision and for putting English currency Reserves on the Proporional System, the most prominent of such advocates being Mr. McKenna, himself once Chancellor of the Exchequer, and now Chairman of the Midland Bank, one of the 5 leading Banks of that country, and the point was raised in Parliament last month, but Mr. Churchill, the present Chancellor of he Exchequer, emphatically refused to re-open this question, and asserted that the bulk of English financial opinion was in favour of the existing system viz., the Fixed Fiduciary System. What this financial opinion was was indicated by another Chairman of one of the big Banks, Mr. Goodenough of Barclays. In an address delivered by him to the Anglo-Swedish Society in May last he said:

"Although the Ratio (i.e. the Proportional Reserve) System is suitable for some countries, it would not be equally suitable for Great Britain, now that she has again established a free gold market. A Ratio System would not enable large and sudden demands to be met so readily with the smallest disturbance of market conditions as the Fixed Fiduciary System of Great Britain.....It is that system which has contributed largely to London's position as an international monetary centre, and to the expansion of Great Britain's invisible exports and financial earnings. The system also has the advantage of being largely automatic, and free from Government control. "Besides the unsuitability to Great Britain of a System such as the Ratio System, under which sudden and severe contraction of credit would take place if Gold were withdrawn, there is also the corresponding danger, should there be an influx of Gold, of too rapid expansion in excess of the genuine demands of the moment in regard to trade, and this would be contrary to the fundamental principles to which I have already referred."

And yet it is this System which England has deliberately rejected that has been foisted upon this country as the quintessence of Currency wisdom. "Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery" and if England refuses to imitate the Proportional Reserve System of the United States etc., and yet English experts ask India to accept it, is it too much to say that they are wanting in sincerity, and

(Continued from Page 12)

* Previous Articles appeared on 26th and 29th instant.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Steady Pursuit.

The "man on the spot" in India, the British officer "slaving in the plains" for whom Lord Curzon showed in grandiloquent language such an abundant measure of sympathy must be feeling highly gratified that a lesser Curzon in the shape of Earl Winterton is present in the House of Commons to support him through thick and thin. The man on the spot knows best what to do in India. And the Tory benches think it no doubt outrageous that representatives of Labour in the House should have the temerity to ask whether "Government would advise the release of other Bengal detenus." One of them, Mr. Wellock, thought such a thing desirable "in view of the satisfaction created by the release of Mr. Subash Bose." He was snubbed by Lord Birkenhead's deputy, the Noble Earl, who told him that the Government of India were "steadily pursuing a policy of release as conditions permitted." For men on the spot and Die Hards in England and India to whom the release of Mr. Bose is not a "satisfactory" event, the conditions will scarcely appear to be permissible of the release of other detenus.

Tell-Tale Silence.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla asked three straight simple questions in the Council session at Poona: why the Report of the Department of Industries for the year 1925-26 which was ready duly printed was not placed before the Council during the last session, whether the Report contained any criticism against the policy of Government and whether any alterations were made in the Report and if so by whom. The only reply vouchsafed by the Minister was that "the annual reports were issued by Government and not by the Heads of the Department," and that, "there is, therefore, no question of making alterations." The reply is as cryptic, evasive and tortuous as a reply can be. Nobody needs a Minister to tell him that such Reports are published by Government and not by departmental heads. Mr. Ginwalla wanted to know why an Annual Report for the year ending 31st July, 1926, submitted to Government on 3rd December 1926 and ready printed at the time of the last session was not submitted to the House while the Budget was being discussed. The Minister has not answered this straight question nor has he answered the question whether the Report contained any criticism against Government's policy. A categorical yes or no should have been the reply to the question of alterations. That reply too is not given. The silence, however, can tell its own tale.

More High Court Judges.

Sir Amberson Marten in his demand for a larger accession of strength to the High Court Bench in Bombay, will find wholehearted support from the lawyers and the litigants to whom the paucity of an adequate number of judges to expedite the hearing of suits means a real hardship. The Government of Bombay have sought to alleviate their just grievance in this matter by making additional temporary appointments, but they must resort to the permanent remedy of increasing the number of High Court Judges if the deplorable congestion of work before the High Court is to be reduced. Why should there be, by the way, such a heavy deduction from legal work every year in the shape of vacations in the High Court? We know there are vacation judges but cannot the vacations be reduced in number and length with better facilities for going on leave for each member of the Bench? More working days in the High Court will be a boon to the litigants and expedite the hearings.

An Example From The C. P.

The Central Provinces Government, a Nagpur message says, have decided to give effect to the resolution passed at the last session of the C. P. Legislative Council recommending stoppage of country liquor in the rural areas of Damoh district. The Hon. Mr. Raghavendra Rao had assured the Council in explaining the attitude of the C. P. Government in regard to this method of trying prohibition of country liquor in select areas that the Government would put it into effect at the first opportunity. The Minister has kept his word and has provided Ministers of Excise in other provinces with an excellent example to follow. Will not the Government of Bombay whose sympathy with the goal of prohibition is never economical in its verbal expression imitate the courageous step taken in the C. P. and try the experiment of prohibiting country liquor at least in selected districts? That will be an index of their practical support of at least partial prohibition.

INDIA—"AN UNCIVILISED COUNTRY."

ANGLO-INDIAN JOURNAL'S VIEW

The University, Leeds,
July 11, 1927.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am sending you the following extract underlining the abnoxious phrase. Will you comment on this? While we, in England, feel jealous of our national self-respect, it is surprising how insulting phrases like 'uncivilised land' are allowed to go unchallenged in India.—Yours, etc.

INDIAN STUDENT.

June 12, 1927. "The Times of India Illustrated Weekly." P. 23.

"The best snake story of a decade has just found its way into a London advertising magazine as the result of a cold weather visit to India. The narrator was chased by a snake, and the snake was gaining on him at every yard, when suddenly a gallant little mongoose came to the rescue. There followed a battle royal, and as the result both snake and mongoose were killed. They were afterwards stuffed, and were presented by the snake story-teller to a London club.

Little do the people in England know of the dangers which beset those in this uncivilised land."

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS AT HAGUE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the comments appearing in the Art Notes of your issue of Sunday, May 29th, 1927, I give below an extract from a letter received from the Secretary, R.I.B.A. (Lon.) last Mail, which please publish in your next issue:—

"You will, I am sure, be glad to know that the Permanent Committee, which will organize this Congress, was constituted a Committee by the adhesion of the R.I.B.A., on the 20th June, that is, 10 days ago. The R.I.B.A. decided on that date to take part in the Congress and this decision of course implied the adhesion of its allied Societies. Information on the subject has been sent to all these bodies, but in view of the date selected it is not likely that many of those from Overseas will be able to send direct representatives."

"The Official representatives of the R.I.B.A. will, however, go there as the accredited representatives of the R.I.B.A., and all its Allied Societies."—Yours, etc.

SOHRAB F. BHAROOCHA,
F.R.I.B.A.,
President,
The Bombay Architectural Association.

40,000 SOULS RENDERED HOMELESS.

THE HAVOC IN AHMEDABAD

SABARMATI SUBSIDING: RAIN STOPS

NO NEWS FROM KATHIAWAD

BARODA ANDDOHAD CONNECTED

WOES OF VILLAGERS: URGENT RELIEF NEEDED

To-day's news from Gujarat is somewhat re-assuring.

Our Special Commissioner wiring from Broach gives an account of the rescue of passengers from the Peshawar Mail marooned at Itola. Almost all Indian passengers, he says, were without food for over fifty hours. 500 houses in Amad have collapsed.

At Friday's meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, the Revenue Member read a wire from the Commissioner, Northern Division, who said that rain had ceased on Thursday night. Sabarmati which had risen to 21 feet had dropped to thirteen and several mills had started work again in Ahmedabad. An A. P. message says that all sorts of traffic have been resumed and the city is assuming its normal bustle.

The condition of areas around Ahmedabad is grave. There is great distress in Viramgam and Dhandhuka and Dolka are cut off.

Communication between Dohad and Baroda has been restored and all Mail trains are now running from Delhi-Rutlam side as far as Baroda only.

There is no news of two steamers "Irrawadi" and S.S. "Jamnagar" which left Bombay a few days ago.

Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. are sending a special steamer for relief work to Kathiawar which is completely isolated.

The latest message from Ahmedabad gives some idea of the havoc caused by the flood. The chief sufferers are the working classes in whose locality the largest number of houses have collapsed. At least one-third of the labouring population is rendered homeless. The Labour Union has organised Relief Fund. Mr. Manilal Kothari who is in Bombay has collected over Rs. 10,000 for relief work.

(From Our Special Commissioner).

BROACH, July 29.

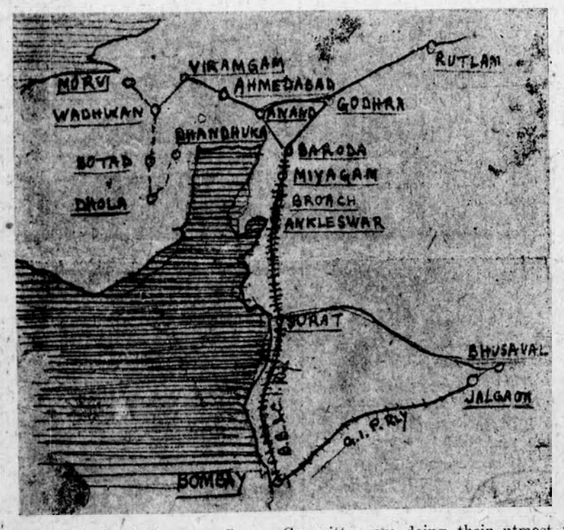
The passengers of 15 Down Peshawar Mail which was marooned between Itola and Kashipura were transhipped into a relief train, specially sent from Broach by means of Ferry Boats and were brought back to Broach on Thursday evening. There were about 400 passengers out of whom 5 are said to be First Class, 40 Second Class and the rest Third Class. Almost all Indian passengers, among whom were the mother-in-law of the Maharaja of Dharampur and Dr. Popat Prabhuram of Bombay were without food and drink for over fifty hours, the Railway Company having done absolutely nothing to provide them with meals. It is said the Railway authorities despatched two restaurant cars for Itola, but it is explained they could not reach the Mail Train. It is strange, however, that the idea of sending refreshments by ferry boats did not strike the Railway authorities.

Thanks to the indefatigable services of Dr. Chandulal Desai and his volunteers of alarm, and the fact that there was sunshine again this morning after continuous clouds for full one week, makes the situation between Broach and Surat districts more hopeful.

Waters in the Narmada river, the bridge over which is considered more unsafe than any other on the whole B.B. & C.I. line, continued to rise yesterday and the waves in the storm were extremely frightful. Danger was expected every moment and the Passenger Trains were driven at a speed of three miles an hour over the bridge. However water continued to subside at night and this afternoon it was 24 feet.

Several streets in the Broach City were flooded and all traffic except that by ferry boats were stopped. The country around Broach city is in very precarious circumstances.

About 60 passengers bound from Bombay for Baroda and beyond on Monday last are still in Broach, and the volunteers of the Seveshram and the local Congress



the Sevasram and the local Congress Committee, all passengers were supplied with meals and other necessaries, immediately on their arrival at Broach.

INDIAN PASSENGERS NEGLECTED.

Interviewed by the "Chronicle" representative, a Second Class passenger feelingly narrated his singular experiences and bitterly complained against Railway authorities for their neglecting Indian passengers. He said that while European passengers were enjoying in the restaurant car attached to the Mail Train, no provision was made for the Indian passengers and they could not gain admission in the restaurant car as it was full with Europeans. After a short halt at Broach the Special Train with the marooned Mail passengers left for Bhusaval, via Surat and Amalner, and they will be carried to their various destinations, via, the G.I.P. route. The situation at and beyond the Miyagam Station continues to be very alarming and no trains can be run beyond Miyagam for at least three days more. Up to Anklesvar, the first station from Broach towards Bombay, the rainfall seems to be quite ordinary.

Though water in the river Tapti near Surat is swelling, there is no cause for Committee are doing their utmost to facilitate their stay here. The Broach District Congress Committee is giving two meals per day for the last four days to the suffering passengers without charging them, while the station staff ruumours about great distress are received here every few hours.

AMOD AND VILLAGES UNDER WATER.

Amod and several villages surrounding it are completely under water and the trunk road between Broach and Amod is useless for any sort of traffic. Trains on the Broach-Jambusar Railway are terminated at Amod. It it stated over 500 houses in Amod have collapsed up to this time and the citizens have taken shelter on trees.

Dr. Chandulal offered to render help to the people, but the Thakore Saheb rejected the offer, stating that he would do the needful. But it is reported on good authority that no useful steps have been taken by the Thakore Saheb.

CROPS UNDER WATER.

Crops in the whole of Broach District,

(Continued on page 11.)

BENGAL DETENUS

NOT TO BE RELEASED

NO INTERFERENCE WITH "MEN ON SPOT."

LONDON, July 28.

Mr. Wellock asked in the House of Commons whether in view of the satisfaction created by the release of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, Government would advise the release of other Bengal detenus. Lord Winterton replied in the negative. He said Government had already made it clear that they were not prepared to interfere with the discretion of the authorities in India who were steadily pursuing a policy of release as conditions permitted.

AUXILIARY TERRITORIAL F. C. REPORT.

In the House of Commons during question-time. Lord Winterton said that the views of Government on the findings of the Auxiliary Territorial Forces Comittee had been communicated to the Government of India. He was unable to give indication of the nature of the Government's statements until the Government of India had an opportunity of considering the matter.

NEW INDIA HOUSE.

As regards the new India House in London, Lord Winterton said that the exact terms of lease had not yet been finally approved. No expenditure had been incured on the acquisition of a site.

INDIAN NAVY BILL.

Lord Winterton was unable to give date when legisation would be introduced in the Indian Legislative Assembly consequent on the enactment of the Indian Navy Bill. He said that steps were being considered to assist the candidates to qualify for commissions when an Indian navy was forme. There was no intention of instituting a naval college in India since the expense would be disproportionate to the anticipated scale of recruitment.

MR. JACKSON'S CASE.

Mr. Barker raised a question about the American Mr. Frank Jackson who had been served with notice to leave India. Lord Winterton explained that the order was due to the opinion of the Bengal Government that the individual's conduct had rendered his continued presence in India undesirable.

KHADI FUND AND GOVT. BAN.

Mr. Montague drew attention to the Madras Government's prohibition of Government servants subscribing to khadi fund and the All-India Spinners Association. He asserted that the latter was in no way a political institution. Lord Winterton was reluctant to interfere with the discretion of the local Government.

TUTICORIN HARBOUR SCHEME.

Mr. Wellock suggested that the Secretary of State should recommend to Madras the advisability of consulting all shades of local opinion before proceeding with the Tuticorin Harbour Scheme. Lord Winterton said that further consideration of the matter must await the Committee's report

Lord Winterton stated that Lord Birkenhead was alive to the importance of the question of Kaula's report to the Government of the alleging frauds and embezzlement under certain budget heads. He added that the Government of India was attending to the matter.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI'S TOUR EXTENDED

TO VISIT CEYLON IN OCTOBER

Mr. Gandhi has decided to extend his tour to Ceylon which he will probably visit some time in October next.—A.P.

DOOMED TO FAILURE?

NAVAL CONFERENCE PROSPECTS

WILL AMERICA GIVE IN?

LONDON, July 29.

Geneva.—An official statement of to-day's developments is contained in a joint communique which says that Mr. Bridgeman has communicated the British proposals, details of which have already been made known, and, which, apart from certain modifications, follow the lines of those under consideration at the last meeting of the delegates. It has been agreed to hold a plenary sitting on August 1st. The wording of the foregoing is generally held to indicate that the conference is doomed to failure, and will be so proclaimed on Monday unless the Americans give way in the meantime. Baron Saito is reported to have told the Japanese correspondents that the Conference is a failure owing to the absence of Anglo-American agreement.

BRITISH PROPOSALS.

The British propose that each power shall retain 25 per cent. of the total tonnage under certain headings in case of vessels over the age-limit. The following are laid down the age limits before which replacement is not allowed:—10,000 ton cruisers 18 years, other cruisers and destroyers 16, and submarines 14. It is further suggested that the following vessels of over 6,000 tons shall be retained by the British Empire four Hawkins 7.5 inch guns, York 8 inch, two Emeralds six inch; by United States ten Omahrs six inch; by Japan four Furntakas eight inch.

The general intention of the foregoing is to provide for the retention of fully efficient ships not within 10,000 tons eight-inch guns or the contemplated class with a maximus of 6,000 tons, not exceeding six-inch guns. The British Delegation recognising that this will leave the United States no eight-inch gun cruisers are prepared to agree to their construction which would equalise the British Empire with the United States in this class; all other cruisers are to be divided into (?) 10,000 ton vessels in which the British Empire and the United States each will be limited to twelve, and Japan eight and the contemplated class as aforementioned. The maximum displacement of flotilla leaders would be 1,830 tons, destroyers 1,500. The maximum armament five-inch guns. It was proposed that of the total destroyer class tonnage hundred per cent. might be used for vessels not exceeding 1,500 tons, but not over 16 per cent. of the total for flotilla leaders.

SUBMARINES' CLASSIFICATION.

Submarines are to be divided into two classes, one between 1,000 and 1,800 tons and the other with a maximum of 6,000. Guns are not to exceed five inches. Maximum submarine tonnage proposed for the Empire and the Uniter States is 90,000 and for Japan 60,000 of which class (a) is limited to two-thirds of the total. Except for the restrictions mentioned the total tonnage can be allocated as each Power thinks best for incorporation in the treaty which will operate until 1936—Reuter.

GUJARAT CONGRESS COMMITTEE TO THE RESCUE

RELIEF FUND OPENED: MR. KOTHARI'S APPEAL.

BOMBAY, July 29.

In view of acute distress prevailing in the flooded areas of Gujerat and Kathiawar, the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee has started a relief fund, and Mr. Manilal Kothari, the Secretary, who arrived here this afternoon from Bangalore, has collected over Rs. 10,000 by this evening from a few friends. He has to-day issued an appeal on behalf of the G.P.C.C. for donations, so as to enable the Committee to undertake relief work on an effective and adequate scale.

Besides the band of experienced workers of the Committee the professors and students of the Gujerat Mahavidyalaya, most of whom have a record of village work to their credit, will be drafted for relief operations.

Donations may be sent to Seth Mansukhlal Chaganlal, Shri Ram Mansions, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, or to the President or Secretary, Gujerat Provincial Congress Committe, Ahmedabad.

Mr. Manilal Kothari is leaving tomorrow for Ahmedabad *via* the Khandwa-Ajmer route.—A.P.

FAMOUS PILOT DEAD

CAPT. BARNARD OF IMPERIAL AIRWAYS FAME

LONDON, July 29.

The famous Imperial Airways pilot, Captain Barnard, has been killed in a flying accident at Briston while testing a machine in which he intended to compete for the King's Cup race in August which he won twice previously.—Reuter.

COMPENSATION FOR O'HIGGINS' WIFE

LONDON, July 29.

Dublin.—The Dail has voted £20,000 as compensation for O'Higgins' wife and children.—Reuter.

RAID ON FAMINE FUND.

RUSHING TOWARDS FINANCIAL BANKRUPTCY.

GOVT.'S POLICY DENOUNCED.

REVENUE MEMBER'S STATMENT ON GUJARAT'S PLIGHT.

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, July 29.

The Bombay Legislative Council devoted the whole of Friday to the discussion of a single item of the report of the Public Accounts Committee. Yesterday the Finance Member had moved that the report of the Committee for the year 1924-25 be recorded. After Mr. Nariman's amendment asking the re-committal of the said report to the Public Accounts Committee for consideration of certain objections had been thrown out by the House, Mr. Chikodi of Belgaim had moved another amendment disapproving the action of the Bombay Government in reducing the Statuatory Famine Relief and Insurance Grant without consulting the Legislative Council. This amendment was going to be discssed to-day, and a very critical situation arose over it.

An atmosphere of anxiety and sullenness had pervaded the House when the proceedings commenced. The alarming reports about the flood situation in Gujrat had completely destroyed the usual mirth of the House. After the Revenue Member made a brief statement on the perilous situation in Gujrat, with heavy hearts, the members proceeded with the discussion of Mr. Chikodi's amendment. As time went on, quite a storm arose over the principle embodied in the amendment. No less than a dozen similar amendments with but slight alterations were moved before the House and quite a number of speakers partipated in the debate.

The situation put in a nutshell is this In December last while framing the Budget for the current year the Government of Bombay found that they were confronted with a very critical financial situation. There was a terrible heavy deficit to be met and something had to be done to reimburse the revenues of the year. In a weak moment they hit upon a plan which was the bone of contention in to-day's proceedings. The Government wanted to take Rs. 30 lakhs from the Famine Relief and Insurance Grant to the General Revenue. This could not be done without the sanction of the Secretary of State, as the said grant was statutory. This was not a great difficulty in the way of the local Government. They immediately moved the Government of India, and through the latter secured the necessary sanction of the Secretary of State. In their report the Public Accounts Committee also have made recommendations for the reduction of this statutory grant.

Now the contention of the Opposition was that the Government of Bombay ought to have consulted the Legislative Council before hastily moving the Government of India in this connection. Most of the Opposition members honestly believed that the Government had done a grievous wrong to the Council. Mr. Naraindas Bechar called it an outrage over the privilege of the House.

The Finance Secretary explained to the House the legal position in the matter. He informed the members that the sanction of the Secretary of State had already been obtained for the proposed reduction of grant. Mr. Chikodi's amendment was rendered of no account in view of the legal explanation given by the Finance Secretary.

Mr. Nariman then moved another amendment disapproving of the policy of the Government in getting an important statute altered without the sanction of the Legislative Council.

Vehement speeches were made on this amendment by both sides of the House.

Sir Cowasje Jehangir replied to the criticism levelled against the Government by he supporters of the amendment. His contention was that the Government had spent crores of rupees on famine preventive works from the general revenue. It was, therefore, proper that the general revenue should be reimbursed with a part of the famine relief fund. He categorically refuted the charge that Government had robbed the poor agriculturists.

The Finance Member made an appealing speech and laid stress on the financia stringency in which the Government at present were involved.

The Government he said, had no alternative but to reduce the Famine Relief Fund. He further informed the House that even with this sum of 30 lakhs and the sum of 56 lakhs that was obtained as the remission of Provincial Contribution, the financial deficit could not be adequately met. He represented to the House that the pressing of that amendment would mean a slur on the Government.

Mr. Lalji Naranjee vigorously protested against the financial policy of the Government which was leading the Presidency to the verge of bankruptcy.

The amendment was lost in voting. Several other amendments were ruled out of order by the President who thought that they were intended to block the passage of the original motion.

To-morrow the Council meets in the morning to facilitate the attendance of the members at the races. Even after spending the whole day, the Finance Member's motion could not be gone through. It seems that the Government business will require at least one more day.

GUJRAT FLOODS

When the members of the Bombay Legislative Council assembled to-day at the Council hall, Khan Saheb Mansuri asked the Government if they had any more information about the floods in Gujerat. The Hon. Mr. Rieu, the Revenue Member, supplied the House the information which he had in his possession up to that time. The Commissioner, he said, had sent telegrams to three Collectors in Gujerat in order to ascertain the situation in their Districts. Telephonic communication with the Collector of Broach was attempted. But the Commissioner was unable to get any information. There was however a telegram from the Collector that the river in the north of Broach was in flood. Details of the situation could not be ascertained because communication was badly interrupted. The Collector, however, had given assurances in his telegram that every precaution was being taken to help the people in distress. The Revenue Member had received several other telegrams stating that there was rainfall, for 72 hours continuously. In Broach there was 6 inches of rain; in Jambusar 4 inches and Wagra 9 inches. The damage to crops could not be ascertained but it was not so big as was exaggerated in the Press. No information could be had from Kaira as the communication was entirely interrupted. The telegram from Ahmedabad said that in the last five days there was 45 inches of rainfall. All the Mills had stopped work. Railway communication had entirely stopped. Rivers were slowly rising. The people were making the best of the position and there was no panic. The Revenue Member and the Finance Member have sent telegrams to three Collectors to incur necessary expenditure for relief. Concluding the Revenue Member said that the House should have full confidence in the efforts which the Collectors were making.

R. S. DESAI NOT SATISFIED.

Rao Sahib Dadubhai Desai said he could not thank the Revenue Member for what he had said and done. The speaker had informed the Revenue Member of the gravity of the situation some four days back and there was enough time to take necessary precautions.

OUTRAGE ON CONSTITUTION.

The report of the Public Accounts Committee then came for sharp criticism at the hands of the Opposition members. Strong speeches were made in support of Mr. Chikodi's amendment by Messrs. Swaminarayan and Naraindas Bechar.

The contention of the Opposition was that the Government of Bombay ought not to have taken a hasty action in moving the Government of India as regards the reduction of the statutory famine relief and insurance grant without first consulting the Legislative Council. That action on the part of the Bombay Government the

(Continued on page 10.)

COMPROMISE OR FIGHT TO A FINISH?

FATE OF RESERVE BANK IN THE BALANCE.

NO CONTROL BY THE LEGISLATURE, SAYS THE FINANCE MEMBER.

INTERVIEW WITH BOMBAY'S LEADING BUSINESSMAN.

One of Bombay's prominent businessmen who is also in intimate touch with that part of Indian politics which deals with the country's economic well-being was interviewed yesterday by a representative of the "Chronicle" about the present position of the Reserve Bank Bill. This gentleman prefers to remain anonymous for the simple reason that his opinion on the question may be considered by the public in an absolutely impersonal manner.

Reviewing briefly the recent developments of the Bill, the gentleman said that an acute stage in the controversy between the Finance Member and the popular party was reached when the former told the Select Committee point blank in Bombay that, because the Committee would not agree to a Shareholders' Bank, he on behalf of Government was not prepared to go on with the Bill.

A THREAT AND A CLIMB DOWN.

This was a threat but, fortunately, the Committee in its turn was firm and not disposed to be cowed down. Then the Finance Member climbed down. He had thought that the Committee in rejecting a Shareholders' Bank was determined to place the control of the Pank in the hands of the Legislature. But when assured that the latter point was not even considered by the Committee, he consented to co-operate.

ANOTHER THREAT.

Soon, however, at Calcutta, the Finance Member held out anotner threat that Government would agree to a Bank without shares only if the Committee on its part would agree to no single Director being elected by the Legislature. But by a bare majority of one the Committee approved of a scheme providing for three Directors being elected jointly by the Assembly and the Council of State. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's scheme also provided for three Directors, representing agricultural interests to be returned by the combined electorate of the nine Provincial Legislatures. The Finance Member was very much put out at this defeat, particularly because one member of the Committee, whom he had fully expected to side with him, voted with the popular party.

AN ULTIMATUM.

The Finance Member then gave what was practically an ultimatum that on no account would he agree to a single Director being elected either by the Central or by the combined Provincial Legislatures.

Now came the real crisis. Was the scheme of a State Bank to be allowed to fall through or was some workable compromise possible? There were some members of the Committee who had first supported Panditji's scheme but who now thought that perhaps the scheme went too far. They made two fresh suggestions. One was that the Assembly and the Council of State might elect three Directors who were themselves not sitting members. The second suggestion was that in place of the combined Provincial Legislatures all joint stock companies in India with a paid up share capital of more than 3 lakhs might elect three Directors.

TIED DOWN HAND AND FOOT.

These suggestions, said the businessman, were happy and might form the basis of a fair compromise. But, he went on to say, the Finance Member would not agree to the suggestions, or perhaps could no being tied down hand and foot by mysterious mandates.

Some members then put forward so fresh and radical suggestions but these it seems were ruled out on the ground that they might even upset the proposals previously agreed to.

AN UNDERSTANDING.

In this connection the gentleman interviewed understands from various sources that it is fairly understood between the Finance Member and those voting against him that he will bring forward an amendment with regard to the Directors leaving out the election of a single Director either by the Central or the combined Provincial Legislatures. He has also reason to believe that if the Finance Member brings forward Mr. MacWater's Scheme even with a slight modification, in all possibility the popular party will seriously consider the advisability of accepting the scheme, if only to ensure thereby the passage of the Bill.

THE BIRD IN THE HAND.

Going back to the interview, our representative asked what the popular might do if the Finance Member brought forward an amendment on the line of Mr. MacWater's Scheme. To this the reply w that if the popular party would not accept that scheme, the Finance Member might go back on the settlement made in Bombay in favour of a State Bank without Shares and might propose his original idea of a Shareholders' Bank. The people's party might therefore, by giving in a little on the point of the Directorate, ensure the founding a State Bank without shares.

CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH COLDLY RECEIVED

LIMITATION IN ACTUALITY IF NOT IN TREATY.

LONDON, July 27.

Optimism at Sir Austen Chamberlain's guarded statement in the House of Commons on July 26th has been discounted by unfavourable reception of his speech in Washington. Hence the Anglo-American disagreement has not caused surprise in London, notwithstanding much store hitherto set on Mr. Gibson's hint cabled on July 14th regarding American amenability to the agreement, provided British and Japanese came to an agreement. In this connection it is noteworthy that latest British proposals follow broad lines of earlier Anglo-Japanese compromise. Authoritative opinion as gathered by Reuter is that disagreement though unfortunate is in no way tragic. There is no intention on the part of Britain to build more ships than are essential and even if there is no limitation in the treaty there will still be limitation in actuality.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN CHURCH MEASURE IN LORDS

LONDON, July 28.

The Lords adopted a resolution moved by the Archbishop of Canterbury directing the the Indian Church Measure to be presented for the Royal assent. His Grace explained that the National Church Assembly had considered and unanimously passed it. He further explained how the position of the Church in India had changed during the past century and how desirable it was that the Church in India should be in a similar position to the Church in Canada, Australia, and other Dominions, and control, her own rules. Lord Birkenhead earnestly advised acceptance of the Primate's motion. Lord Haldane supported, and the resolution was agreed to. The report stage of Indian Church Bill was then carried on the motion of Lord Birkenhead.—Reuter.

HORATIO BOTTOMLEY RELEASED

LONDON, July 29.

Horatio Bottomley was released to-day on expiry of his sentence.—Reuter.

(Horatio Bottomley has had a chequred career as Member of Parliament, journalist and financer. He was involved in a number of shady transactions which led to prolonged law suits in which his opponents sought to attach criminal liability upon him. Bottomley frequently conducted his own cases with success, but in the one which sent him to prison the evidence against him was so overwhelming that his very clever and admit defence proved of no avail to him. He founded "John Bull" the famous weekly journal whose slogan during the War was that Britain needed a "Business Government". His earlier adventures in journalism were the "Provincial Times" and the "Sun", which is now defanet. He represented South Hackney in Parliament from 1906 to 1912 and was re-elected for that constituency in 1918. He has a remarkable gift of platform oratory and a passion for popularity "Stunts". His "War Bonds" campaign which ultimately led to his undoing enjoyed great popularity and claimed a number of victims.)

MILLSPAUGH'S FUNCTIONS

PERSIAN MEJLISS'S REQUEST TO PREMIER

TEHERAN, July 28.

After a lengthy discussion the Mejliss passed a resolution requesting the Premier to undertake Millspaugh's functions until the appointment of a successor.—Reuter.

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNED

LONDON, July 28.

Parliament has adjourned.—Reuter.

BRITISH INDIA & STATES.

THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL POSITION

PRINCES' DELEGATES WORK IN ENGLAND

BOMBAY, July 29.

Col. Haskar and Prof. Rushbrook Williams, Members of the Deputation sent to England by the Chamber of Princes last May reutrned this morning by ss. Kaisar-i-Hind bearing with them the considered opinion of eminent counsel headed by Sir Leslie Scott on the constitutional position of the Princes.

To a representative of the Associated Press who met them on board, they expressed themselves well satisfied with the general Reception accorded them in England, both by the press and by public men, offical and non-official. When they arrived in England they found the issue between British India and the Indian States much confused, so that their first task was to make the British realise that there was no antagonism between the States and British India.

TWO SEPARATE ENTITIES.

They urged on the British public that the States and British India constituted two separate entitles each with its interests and rights, but that there was no reason whatever for supposing that an adjustment was not easily to be accomplished. The Princes bore no illwill to British Indian aspirations, just as British India had no grounds for hostility towards the States.

POLICY OF LIVE AND LET LIVE.

In short a policy of live and let live was clearly indicated as the one proper to be pursued. Amity and good understandings were as necessary for one side, as for the other. The interests of each side were complimentary and must equally be respected as a condition of real and solid advance. By bringing home to the British people this view of the problem, the delegates believe that they have accomplished a solid service not merely to the States, but to India as a whole.

ADMIRABLY PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

An adjustment of the interests, they believe, should be possible along strictly constitutional lines, towards which the eminent counsel they consulted have made what they describe as admirably practical suggestions. In the written opinion which has been drawn up dealing with the position of the Princes they have avoided the purely academic aspects of the problem and, after elucidating the fundamental principles, have brushed aside a mass of confused thinking, thereby arriving at a clear-cut exposition of the present situation in the light of history and practice.

ERA OF CONFIDENCE AT SIGHT.

Col. Haskar and Prof. Rushbrook Williams believe that they have successfully dissipated many misapprehensions regarding the fundamental relationship between British India and the States. They agree in hoping and trusting that at no distant date an era of mutual confidence will dawn, which will entirely dispense with any fancied clash of interests between the two parts of India, and will render superfluous any preparations for a joining of issue between those who should be the natural allies in the task of upholding the honour and advancing the progress of India as a whole.

The written opinion of counsel will be submitted to the Maharajah of Patiala as the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes and it will then be considered by the Standing Committee of the Chamber.

ANGLO-AMERICAN DEADLOCK

JAPAN TO ACT AS MEDIATOR?

LONDON, July 28.

Geneva.—There is reason to believe that Japan will mediate with a view to Anglo-American agreement.—Reuter.

CHOLERA IN BASRAH

BUSRAH, July 28.

Deaths from cholera at Abadan now averge 12 per day. 15 deaths have hitherto occurred at Basrah.—Reuter.

CALLING INDIAN "NATIVE"

MR. LANSBURY'S OBJECTION

SPENCER'S HOTEL ASSAULT ECHO

LONDON, July 28.

In the House of Commons, Brigadier-General Charteris asked whether further information was available as regards the alleged assault on a "native" in Spencers' Hotel, Madras.

Mr. Lansbury asked whether it was in order to describe a fellow-subject in India as a "native."

The speaker said he was not aware that any exception would be taken to the description but if Mr. Lansbury submitted a point of order he would look into it.

Lord Winterton replied to Brigadier-General Charteris in the negative and added that unofficial information had reached him, upon which he preferred not to comment until it had been verified by the Government of India, if verification was possible at such a late date. His information tended entirely to contrdict Mr. Tom Shaw's statement. (Ministerial cheers).

When Mr. Lansbury again referred to the word "native", Lord Winterton said that to the best of his belief there was unofficial order in India that no civil or Crown servant should refer to inhabitant of India as "native" (Labourite cheers). The speaker said in that case he was convinced that all members would be glad to follow what had been established in India, but he would look into the matter. Brigadier-General Charteris said that he intended no reflection. "One calls oneself with with pride as a native of Scotland.f"—Reuter.

AMERICANS DECLINE TO COMMENT

LONDON, July 27.

Geneva.—Americans decline to comment on the British proposals which have probably been referred to Washington.

THE LOK. TILAK NUMBER OF THE SUNDAY CHRONICLE.

To-morrow's issue of the "Sunday Chronicle" will contain valuable contributions on the late Lokamanya Tilak written by well-known political leaders, besides the usual features. The number will be illustrated with rare photos of the illustrious patriot.

Make sure of your copy on Sunday morning.

Nevertheless the proposal limiting a number of ten-thousand ton cruisers to twelve and restrictions respecting total tonnage to be allocated as each power thinks best are particularly objectionable to the Americans while the Japanese though pesimistic still hope tha Americans will become more accommodating.—Reuter's Special.

DEADLOCK REACHED.

PLENARY SESSION ON MONDAY

LONDON, July 28.

Geneva—After two hours' meeting the British and American delegates reached a deadlock over the latest British naval proposals submitted by Mr. Bridgeman and Cecil on their return from London. The proposals will be published later. A plenary session has been convoked for 1st August, and it is expected to be the last meeting. The main British proposal submitted at to-day's private meeting of the heads of the three delegations was that combined total tonnage for cruisers, destroyers and submarines below the age-limit for replacement should not exceed 390,000 tons for Britain and the United States and 395,000 for Japan.—Reuter.

MOST FRIENDLY ATTITUDE MAINTAINED

SIR AUSTEN ON THE DEADLOCK

LONDON, July 28.

Speaking in the House of Commons shortly before the news of the naval deadlock at Geneva, Sir Austen Chamberlain emphasised that the last thing he was willing to contemplate was that the failure to reach an agreement should lead to anything like the Anglo-American quarrel. A most friendly attitude had been preserved throughout, and no unfriendly word had been spoken either here or at Geneva, and no hostile thought had been expressed. He thought we must look forward to gradual disarmament at a series of conferences rather than a great dramatic change at a single conference. The British Government thought that the delegates' new instructions ought to provide a basis for agreement acceptable to the United States and Japan.—Reuter.

Osaka.—Japanese Cottonspinners' Association has decided to continue fifteen per cent. curtailment of output for six months from November 1927 to April 1928.—Reuter.

"SAK" RETURNS TO THE ATTACK.

"WE STAND APART IN IDEALS."

MAHATMA'S REPLY

LONDON, July 14 (By Mail).

Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala has received a letter from Mr. Gandhi regarding Ahmedabad labour as a result of former communication to Mrs. Anasuya Ben of Ahmedabad.—Free Press.

The letter, which is dated, Nandi Hills, May 10, reads:—

Dear Friend,

Shrimati Anasuyabai has sent me your letter to herself and your joint letter to her, Guldarilal and Desai. I have read them both carefully. I had your own letter also. I could not reply to you earlier for want of your address.

As soon as I heard from Anasuyabai, I put myself in communication with Motialji. I am daily expecting his reply. You shall know it as soon as I receive it. I thank you for the confidence you repose in me and it will be a joy to me, if I can render any personal selvice to you; but I am afraid my longing and ability to render service have to stop there.

So far as our indeals are concerned, we stand apart. Whilst Anasuyabai and Shankerlal Banker as also Gulzarilal and Desai are absolutely free agents, they have exercised their choice of accepting my guidance in framing their labour policy and administration. I must, therefore, shoulder my share of the responsibility for what is happening about labour in Ahmedabad. I have certainly advised them to keep Ahmedabad labour aloof from the other labour movements in India so long as Ahmedabad labour choses to remain under their guidance. My reason is exceedingly simple. Labour in India is still extremely unorganised. The labourers have no mind of their own. when it comes to matters of national policy or even to the general welfare of labour itself. Labourers in various parts of India have no social contact and no other mutual ties. It is provincial and even in the same city it is highly communal. It is not everywhere wisely guided. In many places it is under selfish and highly unscrupulous guidance. There is no absolute cohesion amongst provincial labour leaders, and there is little discipline among sub-leaders. The latter do not uniformly tender obedience to their provincial chiefs. Leaders in different provinces have no single policy to follow. In these circumstances, an all-Indian union can only exist on paper. I hold it to be suicidal therefore, for Ahmedabad to think of belonging to its. My onw conviction is that Ahmedabad is rendering a service to labour all over India by its abstention, or as I call it self-restraint. If it can succeed in perfecting its own organisation, it is bound to serve as a model to the rest of India and its success is bound to prove highly infectious. But I am free to confess that there is as yet no assurance of success in the near future. The energy of the workers is sorely tried in combating disruptive forces that ever continue to crop up. There is the Hindu-Muslim tension. There is the question of touchable and untouchables in Hinduism, etc. Add to this extreme ignorance and self-fishness among the labourers themselves. It is a marvel to me that labour in Ahmedabad has made the progress it has during the last 12 years of its corporate existence. If then, Ahmedabad remains isolated it does so not selfishly, but for the sake of labour as a whole.

NOT ANTI-CAPITALICT.

One wotd as to the policy. It is not anticapitalistic. The idea is to take from capital labour's due share and no more, and this not by paralying capital, but by reform among labourers from within and by their own self-consciousness; not again through the cleverness and manoeuvering of non-labour leaders, but by educating labour to evolve its own leadership and its, own self-reliant, self-existing organisation. Its direct aim is not in the east degree political. Its direct aim is internal reform and evolution of internal strength. The indirect result of this evolution when, if ever it becomes complete, will naturally be tremendously political. I have not, therefore, the remotest idea of exploiting labour or organising it for any direct political end. It will be of itself a political power of first class importance when it becomes a self existing unit. Labour, in my opinion, must not become a pawn in the hands of the politician on the political chess-board. It must, by its sheer strength, dominate the chess board. And that can only happen if I can retain the intelligent and voluntary co-operation of the workers in Ahmedabad, and if our joint effort ultimately succeeds. This is my dream. I hug it because it gives me all the consolation I need and the policy I have outlined, you will recognise, is a direct outcome of my implicit belief in and acceptance of non-violence. It may be all a delusion, but it is as much a reality with me as life itself so long as I do not see it as delusion but see it as the only life-giving force. You will now see why I cannot, even if I had the power, respond to your appeal for dividing the funds collected by me in accordance with your suggestion. But I may tell you that I have not even the power. The funds have been collected purely for Khadi work and it would be criminal misappropriation on my part to divert them to any other use.

This letter may not please you. I shall be sorry if it does not. But I regard you as a fellow seeker after Truth, and if my reading of you is correct, there is no reason why my having told you the whole truth and nothing but the truth should not please you immensely. It is not given to all of us to agree with one another in all our opinions; but it is given to every one of us to tender the same respect for the opinions and actions of our fellows as we expect for our own.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) M. K. GANDHI.

S. S. SAKLATVALA, Esq., M.P.

(Mr. Saklatvala has sent a long repy to this letter which will be published in tomorrow issue of "The Chronicle."

—Editor "B.C.")

RAID ON FAMINE FUND.

(Continued from previous page.)

speakers urged, had to be disapproved. Mr. Naraindas Bechar called it a great outrage on the constitutional authority of the House. Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai very strongly criticised the policy of the Revenue Department in respect of famine relief fund.

Mr. G. Wiles, the Finance Secretary, explained, the position of the Government in the matter. It had become necessary, he said, to effect the reduction. Khan Saheb Mansuri supported the amendment. The Government, he argued, were no longer the saviours of the poor people. They had spent crores of rupees on the Sukkur Barrage and yet they wanted to reduce the famine relief fund. That was intended for the relief of the poor.

NARIMAN TWISTS GULAM HUSSAIN

Mr. Nariman held that in view of the explanation given by the Finance Secretary the amendmnt had become useless. He then moved a rider to the amendment. The rider ran as follow "This House strongly disapproves the action of the Government, Finance Department for having made an alteration in the Government rules without the previous sanction of the House."

A point of order was raised by Sir Gulam Hussain that a particular Department of the Government could not be held responsible for the action of the Government as a corporate body.

Mr. Nariman said he would be more pleased if the blame would go to the Government as a whole. He then withdrew from his amendment the words Finance Department.

GOVERNMENT RUSHING HEADLONG

Speaking on the amendment Mr. Lalji Naranji said that as a member of the Public Accounts Committee, he owed an explanation to the House. As regards the proposal of reducing 30 lakhs from the famine grant, the Government of Bombay he said, were rushing headlong into heavy financial commitments. The members of the Public Accounts Committee had no alternative but to accede to the suggestions of the Government because the financial position of the Government was so shaky. The speaker then very strongly criticised the financial policy of the Government. Mr. Pahaljani condemned the policy of over-budgetting, which the Government were pursuing year after year. The financial stringency, he argued, was of Government's own making.

Sir Gulam Hussain held that, if the Government had not reduced the famine grant by 30 lakhs the activities of the nation-building departments would have been crippled. There would have been greater deficits in the budget and fresh taxation would have become necessary.

GENERAL MEMBER'S DEFENCE.

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir replied to the criticism, levelled against the Government for reducing the famine relief and insurance grants by 30 lakhs. He assured the opposition members that the Government had not robbed the agriculturists of the presidency. Government, had spent crores of rupees on protective works from the general revenue. It was a barefaced robbery of the revenue of taxpayers. The speaker further informed the House that Government had spent nearly fifty lakhs of rupees on protective works in the Deccan alone. That big sum was also paid out of the general revenue. If the Government had expended vast amounts of money on the works of famine protection from the general revenue, was it not proper to reduce the famine relief grant, and reinburse the general revenue?

PROPRIETY OF GOVERNMENT ACTION.

The Finance Member in his reply thanked the supporters of the amendment for the

(Continued on next Page.)

40,000 SOULS RENDERED HOMELESS.

(Continued from page

barring the Anklesvar-Rajpipla section, are completely under water and authorities on the subject state that the cotton crop will suffer to a very great extent. But they hope that after floods have subsided there will be enough time left for cultivators to sow cotton seeds again, and hence there is no likelihood of an abnormal rise in prices.

Rumours about famine also have been doing their work.

HUNDREDS RENDERED HOMELESS

BROACH, July 29.

Alarming reports of the flood situation have been received from Amod. Vasna, Kobala, Dadapur, Mansanpura, Wadia, Achhod, Machhasara, Mangrol and several other villages of Amod Taluka are completely under water. Several hundreds of persons have been rendered homeless. Many people who found shelter on trees have been without food and sleep for the last four days. Relief measures are immediately needed. The Thakore of Amod is supplying food and clothing to the distressed people.—A.P.

RELIEF WORK IN KATHIAWAR.

SPECIAL STEAMER TO BE SENT

BOMBAY, July 29.

At the instance of Mr. Jagjiwan Ujamshi and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. are arranging to send a special steamer to convey at least fifty persons to assist in relief work at Kathiawar.

The special steamer, S. S. "Bahaduri" will sail from K. Shed, Princess Dock at 12 noon on Sunday, July 31.—Free Press.

40,000 SOULS RENDERED DESTITUTE.

AHMEDABAD LABOUR UNION'S PROMPT MEASURES

AHMEDABAD, July 29.

A stroll round the city by a representative of the Associated Press showed that the people everwhere, rich and poor, are panic-stricken at the unprecendented havoc wrought by the recent rains which recorded nearly double the average rainfall for the whole season. Here is not a single locality where a house has not fallen and it is a wonder that not more than six casualties have occurred looking to the number of houses that have fallen.

The largest number of houses have fallen in the mill area where there is still deep water, All the large number of mud chawls occupied by the mill operatives have been destroyed. It is estimated that at least one-third of the labouring population numbering about 40,000, men, women and children, have been rendered homeless and destitute. They say that with the destruction of their houses all belongings including their savings have been destroyed. They have nothing to eat and nowhere to take shelter.

The Labour Union has organised relief work and started a relief fund to which Seth Ambalal Sarabhai has contributed Rs. 1,000. The Executive Committee of the Labour Union has sanctioned Rs. 5,000 for immediate relief out of its own funds. The Labour Union has also been using buildings under its control for the temporary accommodation of homeless operatives, and has been distributing corn and clothes to the needy. A meeting of the representatives of the Labour Union is to be held this evening to consider what steps should be taken permanently to solve the problem of housing the workmen.

Some mills have begun to work others are pumping out the water that has accumulated in their premises. No great damage to the mills is reported.—A.P.

HEAVY RAINS IN DHOLKA.

HOUSES COLLAPSE : CROPS DAMAGED

AHMEDABAD, July 29.

A message from Dholka town about 18 miles from Ahmedabad states that there also heavy rain has fallen for the last five days and houses are collapsing. The total damage is estimated at about three lakhs of rupees. The situation in the neighbouring villages is even worse. They are surrounded by water on all sides, and the water is finding no outlet to entitie it to drain off. The crops have been totally destroyed.

Alarming reports are being received from other places, but they lack confirmation owing to the breakdown of communications.

RAIN CEASES IN AHMEDABAD.

The rain has now ceased in Ahmedabad, though there are still clouds overhead and an occasional drizzle is falling. The police with the assistance of the men of the municipal fire brigade have done excellent work in rescuing those who were buried in the debris of the fallen houses. Mr. Vallabhai Patel, the President of the Municipality has also been constantly traversing the city in a motor with the Municipal Engineer to clear passages for the water. But for these incessant efforts, the city, would have been flooded.—A. P.

1855 HOUSES COLLAPSE.

FLOODS IN SABARMATI RISES 18 FEET

AHMEDABAD, July 28.

After having caused much havoc in Ahmedabad rain has at last slackened and is becoming intermittant to-day though wind continues to blow furiously and is bringing downn more houses. During last six days over 50 inches of rain have fallen and all culverts and tanks have overflowed. Almost all mills are full of water. The building of National University which is situated midway between the city and Satyagraha Ashram is now in a tottering condition and is surrounded by water. Professors and students have vacated it. The official estimate of the number of houses collapsed till this morning is 1855 including huts and chawls and total estimated damage exceeds seven lakhs. Number of casualties due to house collapse is officially recorded as six. The flood in the river Sabarmati has risen to 18 feet.—A. P.

RAIN CEASES AT AHMEDABAD

MILLS RE-OPEN

AHMEDABAD, July 29.

Rain has ceased from last night. This morning, the sun was seen peeping out of the clouds, for the first time after five days of incessant rain. The sky appears to be getting clear and the present signs show that there will be no rains now.

All sorts of traffic have been resumed. Mills and schools which have suspended work temporarily, have reopened. The city is now assuming its normal bustle.—A. P.

PRAYER FOR SUBSIDENCE OF FLOODS

"Friends, relatives and constituents of Messrs. Dalpatram P. Pathak and Co., Income-tax experts, observed Prarthna (prayer) at their office premises at 12 noon on Friday for subsidence of floods in all the affected areas of Gujrat. They request all to arrange similar prarthna gatherings.

DOHAD AND BARODA CONNECTED

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, Rutlam, B. B. and C. I. Rly. wires under date July 29th as follows:—

Communication restored this morning between Dohad and Baroda, all mail and passenger trains now running from Delhi

SABARMATI SUBSIDERS.

WIRE FROM COMMISSIONER

Just before a few minutes, the Bombay Legislative Council rose for tea, the Revenue Member read to the House the further communication he had been in possession of, regarding the flood situation in Gazareth. The telegram from the Commissioner, Northern Division ran as follows: "Rain ceased last night. But weather still unsettled. Total rainfall for 6 days 50 inches. Floods subsiding in Saraspur, Asarwa and Gomtipur. Several mills have started work again. Mill-owners giving relief to distressed workers. About 2000 buildings collapsed in Ahmedabad Municipal limits. Only six deaths reported in Ahmedabad itself. Awaiting news of casualties in the District where islanded villages give great cause for anxiety. Dhanduka and Dholka cut off and elsewhere telegraphic breaks are intermittent. Great distress in Viramgam, where assistance is being given. Sabarmati rose to twenty-one feet but has dropped to thirteen. Heavy rain still falling in Sabarmati area. Rs. 50,000 relief fund given. I shall wire again to-day. Please inform Government."

Rutlam side as far as Baroda only. The section from Godhra to Anand still closed due to breaches as also Godhra-Lunavad and Champaner Shiveajpur Pani Mines section for same reason.

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT.

COMMUNICATION WITH ITOLA ESTABLISHED.

After reporting the safe despatch of the rescued passengers of the marooned Punjab Mail which we have noted elsewhere, the B B. & C. I. Rly. publishes the following bulletins.

9-30 A.M.—

The only resh breach is reported on the Ahmedabad Dholka Section where all services have been suspended. Latest reports from Broach indicate material improvement in the weather and the gradual subsidence of the floods.

12-30 P. M.—

The District Traffic Superintendent, Balsar, reports that communication by trolley with Itola has been re-established. It is hoped to restore rail communication on one line up to Itola by to-night.

There have been no further details to hand regarding the damage to track north of Itola. All passengers held up at Broach have now left either returning to their booking-stations or travelling to their destinations by the nearest open route.

Weather at Itola:—Fine but cloudy.

13-40 Hours:—

Information received that regular daily services have been established between Godhra and Pitol which latter station is 8 3|4 miles North East of Baroda.

15-5 Hours.—

The breach near Vatva has been repaired and restricted trains services are being run between Ahmedabad and Mehmabad.

The weather at Ahmedabad has been clear since the morning.

The telegraph department are still running the circuitous wire from Bombay to Ajmer, and Mhow and thence to North Ahmedabad. Thanks also to the co-operation of Agra and Karachi communication is now possible with Ahmedabad. The position is much improved round Ahmedabad area, and it is hoped to re-establish communication wit hBaroda in a day or two. The working parties are forging ahead and if they succeed in re-establishing communication with Baroda, it is hoped that it may be possible to communicate thence with some parts of Kathiawad.

There is at present naturally a heavy express traffic on the two wires mentioned above.

MAROONED PASSENGERS RESCUED.

THRILLING STORIES OF DANGERS BRAVED

As was expected on Thursday from the telegram of the Chief Engineer of the B. B. & C. I. Ry. who with his relief train had been forced to cry halt at Miyagam, the passengers of the Punjab Mail marooned at Itola were rescued by boats on that day and transhipped to special trains waiting on the other side of the 300 feet breach just south of Itola. The Punjab Mail came to a stop at Itola about midnight on Monday the 25th owing to the floods in its path. But it did not expect that its retreat would be cut off just as badly as its advance. This is just what happened. The unlucky passengers had to remain pent up in their seats from Monday evening till Thursday morning at 10 because of the serious breach that occurred to cut off their retreat after the Mail had come to a stop. Only 300 feet across—but it made all the difference. The rescue was, however, effected yesterday by boats hired from neighbouring parts and Broach. The work started at 10 a.m. and was over by 5 p.m. The passengers took their lives in their hands and crossed safely but after a severe ordeal. About 10 passengers returned to Bombay early this morning by the Broach Passenger which arrived at Grant Road about 5-45 a.m. The remaining preferred to continue their journey to their original destinations and were diverted from Surat via the Tapti Valley to Delhi by the G.I. P. Ry.

One passenger who had had 31 years' experience on that line, said he had never known anything so terrible before. Riding the 100 mile current (his estimate) in a small skiff was as bad as a dare-devil cinema stunt. You just held your breath and took the chance of life or death. The passengers were rowed across two at a time and thanks to the nerve and skill of the fishermen there were no casualties. By five in the evening, the rescue work was done. The terrible 300 feet breach had been crossed and the passengers had crossed over from a watery grave to "terra firma." The water was in places 46 feet deep, while beyond Itola, there was a breach of about 10 miles from 10 to 20 feet deep.

Another passenger who had a family with him described his experiences by vividly pointing out that no sooner had they crossed the breach when iit gave way. The current was frightful. How frightful may be imagined from the accounts of some Punjabis who spoke of floating bodies and told of their miraculous escapes from being carried away in the raging torrents by climbing up trees in the nick of time.

RAID ON FAMIDE FUND.

(Continued from previous page.)

keen interest they had taken in the management of the famine relief fund. For seven years the House had never given any thought to that fund. It was entirely left to him, as the Finance Member to take a comprehensive view and adjust the expenditure of that fund. If Government had with the sanction of the House, spent money on irrigation from the General Revenue, it was only proper to recover a part of that money from the famine relief fund. Continuing the Finance Member said that it would be an eye-opener to those who were attacking the Government policy, if they would consider how many lakhs of rupees were spent by Government on the irrigation works that were intended as protective measures against famine. All that heavy expenditure was met out of the General Revenue. In the face of those facts could they change the Government for disregarding the interest of the cultivators? Government were now compelled owing to the exigencies of the financial condition to relieve the burden on the current revenue. The Finance Member further told the House that Government alone were responsible for the proposal of making reduction in the famine relief fund. No member of the Public Accounts Committee was to be blamed for that. There was a deficit of 50 lakhs in the current budget. Government were confronted with a very difficult situation. Government therefore approached the Secretary of State in December last and obtained his sanction for the reduction of famine relief fund.

STILL IN DEFICIT.

The speaker further informed the House that even with 30 lakhs of rupees relieved from the famine fund and 56 lakhs obtained as the remission of provincial contribution Government had still to face very heavy deficits. That was the position which the House had to take into consideration. Government were compelled to take an immediate action. They had no other alternative. The speaker construed the amendment as a vote of censure on the Government and on the Public Accounts Committee. The amendment disapproving the action of the Government in respect of the reductions of famine relief and insurance was then put to vote. It was defeated by a large majority.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalji moved an amendment that the consideration of the report be postponed sine die. He saw no wisdom in recording that report when two previous reports were not put before the House.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalji's amendment was supported by Mr. K. F. Nariman. He also wanted the old reports to come before the House.

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed opposed the amendment. His argument was that no useful purpose could be served by postponing the decision.

Messrs. Swaminarayan and Shivdasani further supported the amendment. The Finance Member opposed it on the grounds that old reports could not be again brought up before the House.

APPEAL TO PRESERVE RIGHT OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Lalji Naranji appealed to the Chair to preserve the right of the House to call for any report that was not considered by the House.

The amendment was lost when put to vote.

Several members then expressed their wish that they had to make general observations on the report of the Public Accounts Committee. The President allowed the discussion to be continued on the next day.

Mr. J. Addyman then represented to the President that most of the members would like to attend the races on Sanrday, in view of the gambling Bill that was going to come up before the House. He, therefore, expressed a wish that the House should sit from 10-30 in the morning.

The President consulted the wishes of the House and fixed the time at 10-30.

The House meets to-morrow in the morning.

9 DAYS FOR NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

282 POPULAR RESOLUTIONS ON AGENDA

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, July 29.

The official business in the Bombay Legislative Council has already taken up full ten days, and the non-official members are getting impatient day by day. It is expected that to-day will be the last day for official business. Out of 12 bills tabled by Government members, eight have been moved, and four held back. Full nine days are to be given to non-official business.

Before the session ends there are six private bills to be moved. As regards the other six bills, only motions for leave to introduce them will come up during this session. Among the Bills to be introduced, two are the amendments to the Presidents' Salary Act of 1924.

There are 282 resolutions on the agenda to be moved by non-official members of these 31 stand against the name of Professor Swaminarayan, and 23 against the name of Mr. Naraindas Bechar. Mr. K. F. Nariman's resolution stands first on the agenda, and there is likelihood that it will be reached. The resolution asks for a Committee to examine, in all its aspects, primary and secondary education now prevailing in the Presidency. The session is expected to be protracted till the 9th of the next month.

CAIRO-KARACHI AIR SERVICE

PERMISSION TO FLY OVER PERSIAN TERRITORY NOT YET RECEIVED.

LONDON, July 28.

In the House of Commons Sir Philip Sassoon, Under Secretary of State for Air, replied in the negative to a question by Commander Kenworthy whether permission had been received from the Persian Government for British aeroplanes to fly over Persian territory between Cairo and Karachi.—Reuter.

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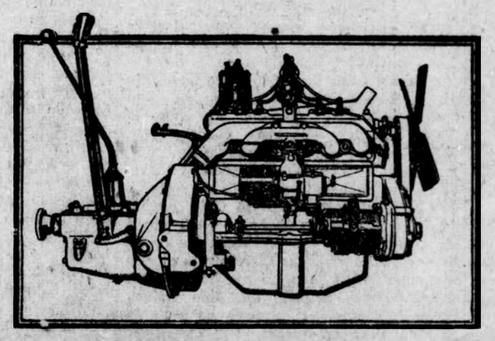

MORE POWER—MORE SPEED
FASTER ACCELERATION
MORE ECONOMY—MORE VALUE

LATEST NEWS.

MADRAS, July 29.

Speaking to crowded audience of students at the Presidency College to-night Sir Sankaran Nair characterised the boycott of schools as foolish. He pleaded for the emancipation of women and said women must get equal rights. If, he added, religion stood in the way, it must be got rid of for religion was only an institution in the interests of our moral progress. This observance of perfect equality between man and woman was the first essential for advancement.

Sir Sankaran Nair deplored the caste system which, he said, had placed them all into so many watertight compartments. He called on the younger generation to realise the difficulty of the situation created by the caste system and to fight for the freedom of everyone under the sun.

Dr. P. Subharoyan, the Chief Minister, who presided said that the withdrawal of boys from schools and colleges during the days of the non-cooperation movement was a wrong step. Referring to the position of Indian women to-day he observed that if the country was backward at the present moment it was because women had not been educated. Dr. Subharoyan characterised caste as a hoary institution which had stood in the way of progress and said that if the younger generation cultivate the spirit of comraderie the Brahmin and non-Brahmin struggle would be a thing of the past and India would become a happy land.—A.P.

LAHORE, July 29.

Sir Mahomed Shafi, Counsel for the Crown in the "Risala Vartman" case concluded his arguments to-day. He pleaded that in case Their Lordships decided to convict the accused in the case they should pass deterrent sentences in order to teach a lesson to this class of gutter press which throve in an atmosphere of inter-communal bitterness.

Mr. Bhagatram Puri, Barrister, then argued the case on behalf of the defence. He examined at length the law on the point and submitted that from the evidence of the prosecution witnesses themselves there was no excitement amongst Mussalmans in Amritsar over the Vartman article until the poster issued by the Mirza of Qadian on or about 4th June had been posted throughout the city. In the words of Sir Shafi it was the poster which set a lighted match to a self created powder magazine.—A.P.

MADRAS, July 29.

According to latest returns since the outbreak of cholera there were 225 attacks and 110 deaths up-to-date in Madras.—A.P.

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PITAMBER & CO.

Bombay July 29

Ports.	Steamers &/or month of Shipment	Seeds of 12 & 13 Cwts.	Seeds of 14 Cwts.	Seeds of 15 Cwts.	Seeds of 16 cwts. measurt
Hull					
	Aug.	17/-	18/-	19/-	20/-
	Sept-Mar.	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
London					
	Aug.	14/6	15/6	16/6	17/6
Sept-Nov		15/6	16/6	17/6	18/6
	December	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
Liverpool					
	Aug.-Sept	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
	Oct./Nov.	15/6	16/6	17/6	18/6
	Dec/March.	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
Marseilles					
	August.	14/6	15/6	16/6	17/6
	Sep/Nov	15/6	16/6	17/6	1 /6
Antwerp					
	Aug	17/-	18/-	19/-	20/-
	Sept/Mar	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
Rotterdam	Aug.	19/	20-	21-	22/-
	Sept-Nov.	17-	18-	19-	20-
Hamburg Bremon	Dec-March	18/-	19/-	20/-	21/-
Havre					
	Augu.	18/6	19/6	20/6	21/6
	Sept.-Nov.	17/-	19/-	20/-	21/-
Dunkirk					
	Augu.	17/-	18/-	19/-	20/-
	Sept/Mar.	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
Barcelona					
	Augu.	23/-	24/-	25/-	26/-
	Sep Mar	19/-	20/	21/-	22/-
Genoa					
	Aug	14/-	15/-	16/-	17/-
	Sept	16/-	17/-	18/-	10/-
Naples		..	..	..	..
Trieste Venice	Aug Sept.	14/6 16/6	14/6 16/3	16/- 18/-	17/- 19/-
New York					
	Augu.	14/-	-	-	-

Remarks:—Since our last report, the following business was reported during the week:—

Hull/Antwerp/Dunkirk/Liverpool/Gyassgow:

200 tons September.
300 tons October,
300 tons November at 16/. & 19/.
400 tons December.
200 tons January.

Antwerp/Hamburg/Rottardam:

500 tons September.
500 tons Octber at 19/6 Oilcakes.
250 tons November.

Trieste/Venice:

435 tons S. S. "Pilsna" at 13/ light seeds.

Market is quiet but steady.

BRING ALL CREEDS AND CLASSES TOGETHER.

DR. COUSINS ON INDIA'S VITAL NEED.

BOMBAY, July 28.

Dr. James H. Cousins, Irish Poet and Educationist, who leaves for Madras today on completion of his tour, was persuaded by an Associated Press representative to express his views on present-day politics in India.

Asked what was the most urgent problem in his view in India, Dr. Cousins observed: "A nation's life is a complex affair, that does not express itself in easily defined problems. Personally, I feel that the greatest necessity in the country is an effort to bring all creeds and classes togethe rin mutual service to their common country. But there are many possible means towards this end. The spread of education is one. The development of economic co-operation such as is practised by the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society is another I am inclined to think that direct efforts to bring Hindus and Mussalmans together, will not prove successful if carried on only from the point of view of religion or politics. The people must be brought into inter-relationship that will allow their fundamental common humanity to mingle in activities mutually enlightening and mutually profitable."

Coming to the communal problem, Dr. Cousins agreed that it was the most menacing. "But," he said, "the menace is much more emphatic in North India than in the South. This may be because in South India, the Mussalman population is small.

Turning next to the present system of education, Dr. Cousins said: "it is neither a system nor education in the best sense of the terms; but such as it is, it seems to me that it has performed the contradictory functions of both separating and unifying the educated section of the population. That is to say, it has released thoughts and emotions of diverse kinds and made them dynamic and articulate. At the same time, it has made possible a widespread intercommunication amongst the educated classes. In order to fulfil its true purpose, education in India, as elsewhere, has got to be enlarged to include the spiritual nature of humanity as well as the merely intellectual.—A. P.

CAMOUFLAGE ABOUT RESERVE BANK.

have no regard for the best interests of this country?

AN UNFORTUNATE DECISION.

There is something still worse. In the United States System which is so often trotted out before us as the model to follow, and in the South African System modelled on it, and forming the proto-type for the Scheme now put before us, there is provision for

40 per cent in Gold or Gold Assets behind the Note Issue and a further 35 per cent in the U.S. and 40 per cent in South Africa against other liabilities of the Bank.

If the Proportional Reserve is to be adopted in this country it is pertinent to ask why this important part of the Reserve provisions—40 per cent. against other liabilities—has been omitted.

Let us examine the position a little more closely. We have already seen that the reserves are needed to meet encashment of Notes whenever re-presented. If only 40 per cent. is kept behind the Notes, it may soon be exhausted in a crisis. Therefore, in such systems, they provide for a further reserve against other sight liabilities of the Bank, so that the first burden of encashment may fall on these other reserves. In the English System, there is no such reserve against sight liabilities in gold. The Banking Department holds in its reserve only Notes (apart from a little cash). On the other hand the Note Issue department holds gold £ for £ of Notes in issue (except for the small amount of fiduciary issue already mentioned). It is therefore much less liable to a breakdown than the Proportional Reserve Systems. It is also due to this system that England of all the belligerent countries was the first to be able to return to the full Gold Standard and undertake to pay (encash) its. Notes in Gold. Every belligerent country still fights shy of it. If India adopts the Proportional system, we shall in this country also have to resort to all sorts of dubious devices to prevent Gold going out of our Reserves, because there would be so little there that we could not afford to part with it. It is therefore most unfortunate that the Select Committee should have agreed to this system, although it was not so much its fault as that of its expert advisers and the expert members of the Currency Commission.

The question may be asked "Why do these experts ask us to accept the Proportional Reserve System, when their own country has deliberately rejected it?" The answer is contained in the above words of Mr. Goodenough. England wants to remain the financial centre of the world. It knows that it cannot do so unless it has a free gold market, which, in plain English, means that the Bank of England must be ready to pay Gold in exchange for its Notes to all who ask for it. To be able to do this with an easy mind, England wants to accumulate in its own reserves all the Gold it can get hold of. This is why English experts, while rejecting the Proportional Reserve System for their own country, advise every other country to adopt it. Thus, if India keeps only 40 per cent. in Gold, and can be persuaded to keep the rest in English or other securities, Gold to purchase such securities would go to England, and we would hold English or other paper (securities) in our own reserves. If every country could be induced to do the same, so much the better. There would then be more Gold left for England. This is the real reason underlying the recommendation to India of a System which England itself has rejected. If it was the English system of fixed fiduciary issue that was recommended to this country, we would not be buying any more securities, and would insist on Gold being held in the Reserves £ for £, and this would draw to India Gold that could otherwise have gone to England to strengthen its Reserves, and re-establish its position as the financial centre and creditor of the whole world.

DANGEROUS PROVISION.

To make India swallow these undesirable Reserve provisions the more readily, the name of England is carefully kept in the background. We are regaled with platitudes galore about co-operation between Central Banks, the need of economising Gold etc. etc., and advised to keep the moneys of the Reserve Bank in currencies of Gold Standard countries, and in the securities of such countries, so that we may be persuaded that it is not in the interest of England alone that this move is recommended to us. Herein lurks most serious danger to this country. The Notes will be Legal Tender, which means that people in this country will be compelled to take the Bank's scraps of paper as good money. These Notes will be backed by Gold assets in the shape of securities of not only England and the United States, but other so-called Gold Standard countries like Germany, or Hungary or Austria or Denmark etc. What is the guarantee that the securities of some of these countries will not once more become waste paper as they have done in the past few years? If they do, what becomes of the backing to the Notes outstanding here against such securities? Will they not become waste paper too? Why should the people of this country be asked to undergo such tremendous risks—risks which England itself refuses to take, because the Bank of England does not hold a sigle pound even of United States securities in its Note Issue Department? That the risk is there seems to have been admitted by the Finance Member, as he is reported to have hinted at the possibility of Sterling going off the Gold Standard once more. The wonderful part of it all is that as a safe-guard against this danger, he would ask India to hold the securities of other countries whose systems are far more rotten and far more unreliable than Sterling ever was! It is reported that the Select Committee introduced a safeguard by providing that the Governor-General-in-Council shall notify the countries that were to be considered Gold Standard countries. Is this a real safe-guard? What is to prevent his notifying Germany and Hungary as two of such countries? The only safe thing to do is not to leave any such discretion to the Governor-General-in-Council, but invite the Finance Member to say which countries he means, and get these names incorporated in the Bill.' The only two countries whose names can be so incorporated without any undue risk are the United States and Great Britain, and the Assembly must see that no other countries manage to get in by the side-door of notification, or some day we shall have to rue the day when we permitted such a thing.

FUTURE OF INDIAN STATE

THE MYSORE SUBSIDY.

MAHARAJAH'S PLEA FOR REMISSION

In the course of his speech at the banquet to Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore said:—

We like Your Excellency's choice in another matter. You do not, as I fear some of your predecessors did, follow the motto of Her Excellency's House and hasten slowly. I and my brother Princes have long felt that one of the most urgent, if not the most urgent problem in India to-day, is the place the Indian States are to fill in the constitution of the future. We have felt, until Your Excellency's advent on the scene, that there was a disinclination to grapple with a problem that seemed to present innumerable difficulties. Your Excellency has attacked it with characteristic energy and a willingness to place all the cards on the table that makes the difficulties far less formidable than they at first sight appeared. And we sincerely hope that, as a result of the conversations which Your Excellency is inaugurating in this matter, and with the aid of your wise statesmanship, a way may be found in which it will be open to us to pay an honourable part as partners with the British Provinces in whatever form of federal Government may hereafter be decided upon.

I do not wish to trouble Your Excellency to-night with Mysore difficulties, but I would remark in passing that one of the chief obstacles which stand in the path of our progress in the present state of our finances. Your Excellency's predecessor, speaking in this hall 3 1|2 years ago, told us that, though the Government of India and the Secretary of State had been unable to accept in its ptirely our request for a reduction in the amount of the subsidy, it was to be open to us to claim a partial remission, which he anticipated would materially benefit the revenues of the State. For reasons which I need not explain here, that benefit has not as yet materiased, but we continue to hope that some means may be found of affording us at least temporary relief.

There is much more to which I should like to invite Your Excellency's atention, nd much in the State which I should like nd much in the Stae which I should like to seek your advice. To mention two matters: We would greatly value your expert advice on the developments we have made in irrigation and agriculture and the further developments we have in progress. The other matter is our scheme of railway development, whereby, or instance, we hope to see our capital city placed on a direct route from Bombay to Colombo.

But I shall weary Your Excellency if I proceed. I will therefore only pause to add how very great a pleasure it has been to welcome with you Her Excellency, Lady Irwin. I trust that Your Excellencies' visit will be a very enjoyable one, and that it will be the first of many, and I hope that Mysore will have some new development to show yon at each of them.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to drink to the health of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHOLERA

An adjourned meeting of the School Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held on Friday evening, when the following resolution moved by Prof. V. G. Rao was approved:

"That in view of the likelihood of the outbreak of cholera in Bombay the Secretary be requested to take precautionary measures for its prevention and supply the necessary medicines with instructions to the Head Masters of the Schools."

PUBLIC MEETING

OF

THE PEOPLE of CUTCH

In order to give expression to the deeply wounded feelings of the Cutchi population in Bombay at the cruel and dastardly attack at Bhuj on the person of **Mr. GOKULDAS KHIMJI**, the popular leader of Cutch, and to consider what steps should be taken regarding the same a **PUBLIC MEETING OF THE PEOPLE OF CUTCH** will be held under the auspices of **THE WORKING COMMITTEE** of the **CUTCHI PEOPLES' CONFERENCE**

ON

SUNDAY, THE 31st July 1927 (4 P. M.)

AT THE

CUTCHI DASA OSWAL MAHAJAN WADI, PALLA ST., KHADAK; MANDVI.

SHETH SOORJI VALLABHADAS WILL PRESIDE.

All the Cutchis are cordially invited.

POONSI HIRJI MAHISHERIJ;
MAVJI GOVINDJI SHETH
Joint Secretaries.

INDIAN TEXTILE WORLD ALARMED.

TWO NOTEWORTHY DEVELOPMENTS.

BOMBAY, July 29.

Two recent development in the Indian textile world form the subject of anxious discussion in the mill-owners' circles. The first is what is described as the alarming increase in the rate at which Japanese piece-goods are being imported into this country, in the first five months of 1925, the imports of piece-goods from Japan were 76 million yards, in the corresponding period of 1926, they rose to 8 million yards, and, in the first five months of 1927, the imports from Japan had increased to 131 million yards. Thus in two years, the Japanese have increased their piece-goods exports to India by more than 72 per cent. In 1925, the total imports from Japan for the year reached figure of 201 million yards. In 1926, they reached a total of 232 million yards, and as the imports for the second half of the year generally exceed those of the first half, it may be taken for granted that the full year's imports for 1927, are likely to exceed 300 million yards.

CHINESE COMPETITION

The second factor of special significance at the moment, to which attention is drawn, is that far from regaining her lost position in China, the Indian mill industry is now actually faced with severe competition from Chinese yarn in the home market. The Japanese mills in Shanghai, it is pointed out are now sending large quanties of gry yarn of 32s-40s counts into the Indian market at prices much below the bare cost of production in the most efficient Bombay mill. Chinese mills, it is said, are worked practically every hour of the day and night and the Chinese workman is miserably paid; but even after giving due weight to these facts, the present prices of Chinese yarn in Bombay are considered to be damping prices.

HUGE CHINESE YARN IMPORTS.

The yarn imports from China in the first five months of 1927 reached a total of 2.1 million pounds, whereas in the corresponding period of 1926, the negligible quantity of 8,000 pounds represented the total imports.

In addition, China has also begun to send considerable quantities of grey piece-goods to India since the beginning of the year. Up to the end of May, the imports of piece-goods were nearly two and a half million yards. While in the whole of the year 1926 less than 2 million yards were imported.

These figures are regarded as startling, and are claimed to lend special emphasis to the demand of the Indian textile industry for an adequate measure of protection. It is understood that the Chairman of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association recently drew the attention of the Government of India to the alarming increase in the imports of Japanese piece-goods.—A. P.

AGED PARSI SENTENCED

GETS 7 YEARS' HARD LABOUR

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, an aged Parsi named Bahadurji Shavaksha was put up on a charge of theft.

After the jury had found him guilty, the police submitted a record of his previous convictions. These he denied except one. A clerk from the Arthur Road jail had, therefore, to be called to prove that he had served several terms there.

This proof was challenged by the prisoner who kept shouting out in spite of repeated warning to keep quiet. "Have you the power to push me here?" he roared to a policeman who tried to hold him down to the bench.

A handwriting expert next gave evidence that the thumb-impression of the accused taken in court corresponded with the impression on the police records. In one of the documents, the accused was described as Cursetji *alias* Manekji *alias* Jamsetji *alias* Aspandiar *alias* Ratanji *alias* Manekji.

The jury was convinced that the accused was the same person referred to in the evidence.

When His Lordship sentenced him to 7 years' hard labour, the accused protested by loud shouts, and he had to be forcibly removed from the dock.

A FATAL STAB.

EX-EMPLOYEE'S REVENGE

An inquest was held on Friday in the Coroner's Court touching the death of Ahmed Kasam, a tea shopkeeper, who died of stab wounds inflicted, it is alleged, by Mohmed Hasan an ex-employee of the deceased. It appeared, the deceased went to the Jumma Musjid on Thursday night and while he was coming out of the mosque he was stabbed by Mohmed Hasan. The assailant was immediately arrested. The Chief Presidency Magistrate had recorded the dying deposition of Ahmed Kasam when he stated that the suspect Mohmed Hasan was dismissed by him because he used to rob money from the cash box. A suit was filed by the suspect for Rs. 120 in the Small Causes Court for his wages and the case was dismissed and the Judge advised the defendent (deceased) to prosecute the plaintiff for bringing false case. The suspect also stabbed Ibrahim and Siddick who attempted to rescue the deceased and they are lying in the G.T. Hospital. The suspect in the court stated that his wages were not paid and as he was starving, he stabbed the deceased in a rage.

Further hearing was adjourned.

BENGALI LADS DISCHARGED.

MAGISTRATE'S STRICTURES

"EMPLOYING GOVT. MACHINERY FOR PRIVATE PURPOSES."

On Friday, Mr. D. N. D. Khandalalwalla, Presidency Magistrate, third court, discharged Arun Kumar Bose (14) and Kamal Krishna Shome (15), who were arrested and bailed out on Monday last on the charge of theft. The two youths had decamped from Calcutta with Rs. 1,000 and caught a train for Bombay. On arrival at Victoria Terminus they were arrested by the G.I.P. Police under advice from their parents from Calcutta.

On Friday the police informed the court that they had received a wire from Calcutta stating that no complaint was to be lodged against the accused and that they should be set at liberty.

Mr. Shete, pleader, for the accused also corroborating the police said the parents of the accused did not lodge any complaint but only advised the police to send the absconding youths back to Calcutta or to detain them.

His Worship in discharging the accused remarked that it was highly improper to employ Government machinery for private purposes as was done in this case.

CRUSHED UNDER DEBRIS

JURY'S VERDICT

The Coroner concluded inquest on Friday touching the death of Bapulai Gordhandas Masalawalla (65) who was crushed to death under debris by the collapse of a wallw of a house at Cavel on Monday last.

Harilal Vijbukhandas, the owner of the house stated he had a dispute with the building contractors in regard to money and therefore the work was suspended for the last four years.

The Building Inspector of the Bombay Municipality, was of opinion that the wall collapsed owing to exposure in rain and sun.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

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'IDAR SUBJECTS CONFERENCE AND AFTER."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of date, a correspondent, after the lapse of full 7 weeks after the sessions of the Idar Subjects' Parishad, has come out to publish a sort of explanation regarding the unhappy incidents in Idar on the days of Parishad, wherein while trying to minimise the responsibility of the Idar Government and its learned head he has tried to shield the conduct of the hooligans, as rightly depicted in the messages of the Associated Press, which were sent by eye witnesses, unquestionably disinterested in Idar affairs. The said correspondent, in his zeal to exonerate the Idar Darbar, and the State administration from their liability has not forgot to cast odium on the speech of the President-elect, and Chairman of the Reception Committee, as also on the leaders of the Idar Prajakiya Mandal, who simply attended the Parishad as delegates. The correspondent pretends to study full facts about the Parishad but in his own exposition of the Praja Mandal's undertaking to refrain from personal criticism, etc., he publishes his complete ignorance of the facts, preceding the Parishad. The Praja Mandal never saw the Dewan Sahib regarding the Parishad, nor did it ask for permission to hold the Parishad. Mr. Mathurdas who is credited with the knowledge of this undertaking is silent about it all these days, and since he is merely an associate member in the Idar Praja Mandal, one fails to understand what was the need for him to give such undertaking and where was the use of holding a Parishad with conscience and free thought fettered down by such an undertaking?

The true state of things in Idar State is far from satisfactory and are a blemish on the administration of the State by the Dewan Sahib and attempts to shield such chaos by unknown correspondents are to say the least misconceived and futile. The only remedy is proper initiative to do justice and improve the administration; after six months of experience it behoves the Dewan Sahib to adopt immediate measures for progress of the people under his care and win the sympathy and love of the much aggrieved Idar people.

One is painfully grieved at such hollow defences and expositions of gloomy events, practically indefensible, from unknown correspondents, which have no practical advantage for betterment of the State and its people, save increasing gulf of separation and reviving fresh into memory odium between the people and the Government. The Idar Praja Mandal, despite such unworthy attacks, shall live and progress in its objects of doing service to Idar subjects and of this, the correspondent behind scenes must rest assured.—Yours, etc.,

AMRITLAL L. TRIVEDI

July 26.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Bombay has done well in suggesting the name of Dr. Ansari for the Presidentship of the Madras Congress. In the report of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee's meeting published this morning, I was surprised to find M. R. S. Nimbkar sugesting Babu Subash Chandra Bose for the presidential honour. Mr. Nimbkar, as your readers will remember, was strongly in favour of Mr. Kelkar only about a month and a half ago. I wonder, why Mr. Nimbkar changed his mind within such a short time! In a letter that was published in the Press, Mr. Nimbkar put forth Mr. Kelkar's claim for the presidential honour in strong terms, and when the question of actual recommendations came before the B.P.C.C. meeting, of which body he happens to be a member, he quietly sugests the name of Babu Subash Bose. What does Mr. Nimbkar mean by this? Did he write that letter only to get some publicity? If he was serious in what he said a little time ago, he ought to have at least suggested the name of Mr. Kelkar, but I find nothing of the sort.

Some time ago, Mr. Nimbkar unnecessarily brought the question of Saklatvala's Reception and Party Fund accounts before the public and when Messrs. Jaglekar and Bhai Bharucha gave a reply to his uncalled-for criticism, he was perfectly silenced.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, July 27.

WATCH-DOG.

POPULAR LADY CORPORATOR DEAD

RANGOON, July 27.

Doctor (Miss) Mr. Kingsley a popular figure here died at the general hospital this morning. She was taken ill on Saturday last and removed to a hospital the next day. She was a Councillor of Rangoon Corporation and was closely connected with the Red Cross Society, St. John Ambulance Association and several other welfare movements.

The Governor has sent a telegram to her brother expressing regret at her death adding "She has done much excellent work in Aangoon and will be greatly missed not only by her friends and patients, but in the civic life of the town."—A. P.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Law, procedure and Elections Committee have submitted a lengthy report in regard to certain matters in connection with municipal elections: The Committee after careful consideration have made following recommendations to the corporation:

That with regard to the question of maintaining a permanent Voters' Enrolment Department the Committee are of opinion that it is not necessary to maintain such a department, but that a special staff may be appointed to revise the Electoral Rolls every three years before the holding of a General Election by means of house to house inspection.

That with regard to the suggestion that the Municipal Act should be amended so as to compel the landlords in the City to furnish the names of qualified rent payers to the Electoral Roll Department, etc., the Committee are of opinion that such an amendment of the Act is not necessary.

That with regard to the suggestion that no handbills or any other sort of propaganda should be allowed within the Polling Booths, the Committee recommend that the Commissioner be informed that circulation of handbills or any other sort of propaganda should not be allowed within the outer barriers of the Election Polling Booths.

That with regard to the question of representing to Government to bear the moiety of the cost incurred by the Municipality for the preparation of their Electoral Roll, the Committee recommend that the Commissioner be requested to approach Government with a request that they will bear the moiety of the cost incurred and to be incurred by the Municipality for the preparation of their Roll inasmuch as the same is adopted by Government as a basis of their Roll for Legislative Council Elections.

A NOTEWORTHY RECOMMENDATION.

As to the practice of accepting certain names as qualified to be entered in the Voters' List on the certificates of the Councillors of the Corporation, it be recommended to the Corporation that for the reasons stated in his letter the Commissioner be requested to discontinue the practice and not to allow in future any name to be entered in the Roll except on receipt of a signed application, giving full particulars and accompanied by a rent bill or a certificate of the landlord or other satisfactory documentary evidence.

That with regard to the proposal to require candidates at Municipal Elections to make a deposit on the lines in force at elections to the Legislative Council or Assembly, the Committee recommend that Government be approached with a request that they will be pleased to undertake legislation for an amendment of the Municipal Act so as to require each candidate at Municipal Elections to furnish a security of Rs. 250 to be forfeited to the Municipality if the number of votes polled by the candidate does not exceed 1/8th of the number of votes polled (divided by the number of members to be elected in the particular ward) on the lines of Bombay Government Electoral Rule No. 11a.

With regard to the suggestion made by the Commissioner that voting should be suspended for about one hour to allow the Polling Staff recess, the Committee recommend that the suggestion be approved with the modification that this arrangement should not in any way reduce the total number of working hours, the Commissioner being requested to arrange for the recess hour in each ward at such times as he thinks proper looking to the circumstances in each case.

"RIYASAT" EDITOR ARRESTED

PATIALA-NABHA DISPUTE REVELATIONS ANTICIPATED

DELHI, July 28.

Sardar Diwan Singh, editor of "Riyasat" an Urdu weekly of Delhi, who has been arrested last night by the Patiala police in collaboration with the Delhi police, has been released on bail, when he was produced before Mr. Lewis, Special Magistrate.

It would appear that about eleven years ago, a sum of Rs. 300 was taken by Sardar Dewan Singh from a resident of the Patiala State and on the basis of this transaction, proceedings were instituted a few days ago. The Superintendent of Police of the State came to Delhi with a number of police, and with the assistance of the local police had the Sardar's house searched. During the search, the receipt of the creditor of his having received the money was found.

Sardar Diwan Singh, in his paper, has been generally criticising the administration of the Patiala State. He was also against the policy of the Government of India in regard to the Maharajah of Nabha. It is believed that the case against Sardar Diwan Singh may lead to disclosures with regard to the Nabha-Patiala dispute.—Free Press.

EXEMPTION FROM DUTY ON TEA.

CONCESSION FROM NANKING GOVT.

LONDON, July 28.

Shanghai.—As a result of a petition from the Shanghai Tea Merchants' Association, the Nanking Government announces that till further notice boxed tea, tea bricks and tea dust will be exempted from all export taxes.—Reuter.

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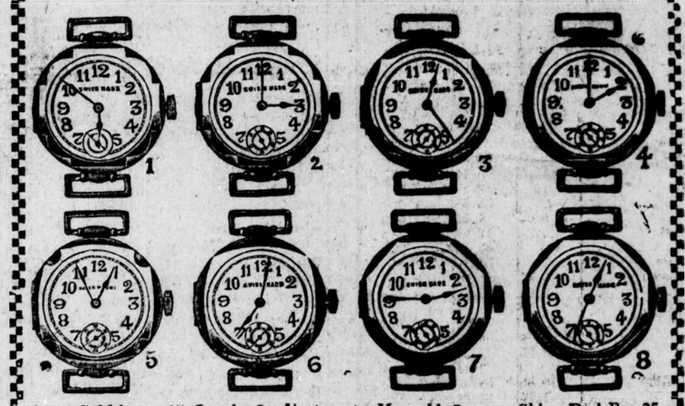

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CONFISCATION WITHOUT PROSCRIPTION.

IS "INDIA AND CHINA" OBJECTIONABLE?

HUBLI, July 27.

On a search warrant issued by the Hubli First Class Magistrate, copies of the pamphlet "India and China" written by an "Internationalist" were confiscated to-day from the house of Mr. N. S. Hardikar, General Secretary of the Hindustani Seva Dal.

In a statement to the Free Press of India, Dr. Hardikar says that he had requested Mr. Mirajkar of Bombay (Publisher) to send him 60 copies of the pamphlet which was a reprint of articles published in "Indian National Herald" sometime in January and February. Mr. Mirajkar had not sixty copies and hence he sent only forty four copies by railway parcel sometime ago. The copies were received by Dr. Hardikar about 10 days ago.

"One only wonders" Dr Hardikar adds, "what objectionable matter the pamphlet contains and what use there is in this belated action of the Government after the contents of the pamphlet have become public knowledge. It may be further noted that no notification has yet been published proscribing the said pamphlet.—Free Press.

M. BORODIN GOES TO RUSSIA.

LONDON, July 28.

Shanghai.—A despatch from Hankow states that M. Borodin has gone to Russia.—Reuter.

PATUAKHALI SATYAGRAHA CASE.

A LENGTHY JUDGMENT

BARISAL, July 28.

In a lengthy judgment Mr. J. K. Biswas, Sub-Divisional Officer disposed of the proceedings under Section 107 Cr.P.C. against Babu Satindranath Sen, leader of the Patuakhali Satyagraha movement.

After giving the reason why the proceeding were started the Magistrate referred to the various activities of Satindra Babu and said that Satin Babu, by his zeal and devotion to maintain the Hindu rights, got an organisation for which men and money came from beyond Bengal. He had got personal influence over his followers who were numerous and loyal. So he should be taken seriously. He held out no idle threat nor indulged in bombast. He actually collected 2,000 men and arms to bring out a procession.—A.P.

SOCIALISTS' VOTE OF CENSURE ON GOVT.

REJECTED BY AUSTRIAN ASSEMBLY

LONDON, July 28.

Vienna.—The National Assembly virtually passed a vote of confidence in Government by rejecting the Social Democrat motion of censure which demanded parliamentary investigation into the recent riots, amnesty to minor demonstrators, pensions for the relatives of the victims, and the withdrawal of proceedings against Socialist uniformed guards implicated in the Schattendorf disturbances.—

RAID ON COTTON BROKERS' PREMISES.

76 PLEAD GUILTY AND FINED RS. 50 EACH

CALCUTTA, July 28.

The raid on the Indian Cotton Brokers' Association in Burrabazar has followed the lines of the Bombay raid in which many prominent cotton dealers were arrested for alleged gambling on "futures," popular known in the vernacular as "Teji" "Mundi" business.

The Calcutta C.I.D. began their operations at 4-30 in the evening and brought their raid to a conclusion at 9-30.

Five years ago, a similar raid was carried on in the Cotton "Bara" on Harrison Road and number of men were arrested and convicted and the "Bara" was closed. The present Association was opened only recently.

CALCUTTA, July 28.

Out of the 81 Marwaris arrested last night in connection with the raid in a cotton gambling house in Burrabazaar, 78 including one Okermull Bilash Roy, the keeper of the gambling house and one Bengalee were placed before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Jorabagan. The keeper and the Bengalee having pleaded not guilty were released on bail of Rs. 300 each, pending trial, while the rest who pleaded guilty were fined Rs. 50 each. Warrants for the arrest of three remaining accused who are absconding have been issued.—Free Press.

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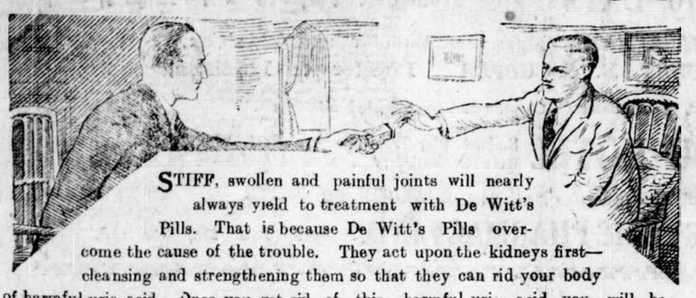

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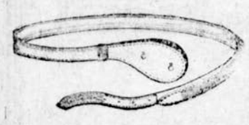

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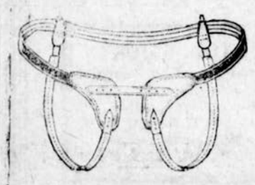

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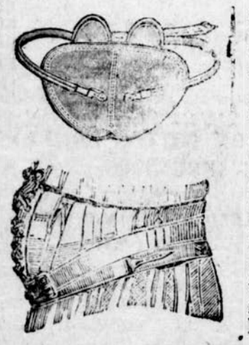

EXTRACT FROM THE SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.

"We take this opportunity of tendering our earnest thanks to Messrs. N. POWELL & CO. for free treatment over a period of more than eight months, of two young girls about four years old, who had been rickets since their admission in the Home three years ago from the famine-stricken districts of Kathiawad. These girls who could hardly formerly crawl on the ground and were a source of great anxiety to us, are, we are glad to say quite able to walk about without the least difficulty, thanks to the marvellous cure effected by these gentlemen."

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It cures giddiness, headache, sound-sleeplessness, baldness, hysteria, night-sweat, heart-disease etc., and beautifies the hair and prevents from falling off and untimely grey hair and also cheers the mind.
Several imitators and their sellers are seriously punished in various Distric and in High Court; still exact imitation going. Purchase carefully.

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ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

THE WHIP HAND-OBSTRUCTIONIST TACTICS—THE TRADE LEAGUE —ORGANISATION OF INDIAN COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY.

BY KRISTODAS.

I have always referred in these columns to the European commercial community in India as the whip master of the Government of India, such is their strong and powerful influence with the latter and the control they exercise over the affairs of the country. It is a charcteristic of these big commercial Imperialisms to establish themselves in new lands, create vested interests there, exploit their resources and generally establish themselves in such a manner that no further political progress can be achieved there. It is rather opposed to their interests to allow any political progress in those countries, for they know very well that an awakening on the part of those people will mean an end of their exploitation. Thus European business houses have established themselves in India, China, Africa and elsewhere and it is generally these houses which are found to be the most reactionary and retrograde elements working against the educational and constitutional progress of these lands. Similar things have happened in many other subject parts where British and American business houses have taken advantage of the situation and fortified themselves against any unsettling of their business by always being on the side of the conservative forces which would help them even by military strength against any sapping away of their powers.

It is because of all these factors that I am compelled to consider European Chambers of Commerce as 'foci' of much greater mischief than even the steel frame of the bureaucracy. The bureaucracy consists after all of Civil Service men and a large number of them have at least got sufficient discipline to recognise their loyalty to any new form of Government which may be set up. I can well believe that many Civilians have honestly tried to work the Reforms. Not so is the case, however, with the mercantile classes. It does not concern them much whether the man occupying the official chair for the time being is brown or white. What matters them most, however, is that the power does not go away into the hands of the representatives of Indian people, for they are afraid, that in that case, the days of their monopolies and unfair and unjust powers will be gone. As Mahatmaji has said, we shall require and shall certainly allow European merchants even under a complete self-governing India just as independent foreign powers like Japan, Turkey and Afghanistan have got colonies of European merchants. We shall not however, allow them to remain in possession of any monopolies or unfair advantage which they may have secured from the present authorities. It is the fear of this loss which makes these European businessmen so much afraid of Indian self-Government, and they have always pitted themselves directly or indirectly against any further advance in constitutional reforms.

OBSTRUCTIONIST TACTICS.

Though they were opposed to any sort of reforms, they did not evince much opposition at the time of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms as the war had just ended and the British Government themselves wanted to give a few crumbs here and there, so that there may not be any strong agitation. Not only this, but European commercial classes, much shrewder than our people, saw through the whole game of reforms and probably thought not very highly of these from their own point of view. Now that the Statutory Commission is nearer, the European comercial community is afraid that any further instalment of powers might give real privileges to the Indian people and not merely a sham and mock affair, as was the case with the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms. They are organising themselves therefore in serried ranks to fight against any advance which may be contemplated. They have got the support of fossilised and disgruntled civilians who do not want the powers to be swept away from the hands of the Englishmen.

It must not be foregotten, however, that the lead is being taken and the necessary funds formed by the European commercial community. Whether new obstructionist moves should be started in the name of a new trade league or in the familiar name of the European Chambers of Commerce is all one and the same. I am obliged to draw the attention of our public leaders and our commercial community particularly to all this, as a serious announcement has appeared in the press to the effect that at a specially convened meeting of the East India Section of the London Chamber of Commerce an All-India Trade League was formed. Sir Stephen Demetriadi who presided was not in any way reticent but gave it out clearly that "Britishers had so much capital invested in India that they had a right to do all in their power to ensure that in the experimental and transitional period of self-government, unwise measures would not be taken which might do irreparable damage not only to India but to Great Britain." Notwithstanding such a pronouncement, Reuters takes special care to inform that "the meeting was not political but that those whose interests were bound up with India's welfare were rightly anxious that any fresh constitutional changes be devised with a full appreciation of the economic issues at stake, as also those which were purely political." It means in short that a vicious circle has definitely been formed. There are European commercial interests in the land and as long as these are not satisfied, no future political advance is to be made possible for this country. Naturally these British interests are not going to be satisfied with any sort of political advance unless it be of a wishy-washy kind which at present parades under the name of political reform in this country. In any other case they are to pose themselves as veritable walls of obstruction before any advance contemplated by India politically. This means that any advance, whether educational or social or economical, is to be tabooed for this country. Eminent industrialists and financial magnates in this country have now been obliged to recognise that industries are not going to benefit at all as long as the present hidebound autocratic system of Government prevails.

THE TRADE LEAGUE.

The new body to fight against the political progress of the country is to be named the Trade League and one gentleman informed the meeting that wealthy Hindus and Mahomedans had promised to help and support the new league. We would like to know the names of these eminent men who have made use of their wealth in financing the bitterest opponents of the political progress of their mother country. Such a thing is not of course impossible in this country where several "Vibhishans" are always to be found. The Indian commercial community, however, should take a deep lesson from all these manoeuvrings and tactics. No country can tolerate for a moment its progress being checked deliberately by the reactionary influences of foreign merchants. That they have exploited India for so long and that the latter has benefited them for such a length of time does not seem to count with them at all. What they are concerned with is that their powers and privileges should not be encroached upon to the smallest extent.

ORGANISATION OF INDIAN COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY.

The only reply which the Indian Commercial community ought to give to this newly formed League is to organise itself on systematic broad and powerful lines, and to have as many Chambers of Commerce as possible in the country and to weave all these into net-work of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce. The united and powerful voice of the Indian Commercial community must be made to make itself felt, so that the Statutory Commission may realise that the real people to count with regard to self-government are Indian commercial classes and not the European commercial interests, which have no stake in the country at all. It is a very serious situation and it is to be hoped that our people will not treat it lightly.

TRIP TO ENGLAND FOR STUDYING MUNICIPAL WORKING

CALCUTTA, July 28.

Mr. B. K. Basu, Alderman, Calcutta Corporation, is leaving for England to study municipal working in London, Manchester, Birmingham and other cities in Great Britain. Mr. Mayor proposes that he should convey greetings of the Corporation to the Mayors of the places he might visit.—Free Press.

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DEBT YOU OWE TO THEM.

WOMEN'S OFFERINGS OF JEWELS TO GANDHIJI.

M. D. writes in "Young India":—

On the 12th there was a general meeting of the students in Bangalore who presented a purse of Rs. 1,700. A copy of the address which was in Kannada was given to Gandhiji transcribed in Devanagari script, and it was read by one of the youngest of the students. The theatre was packed to its fullest capacity, and the boys listened to Gandhiji's Hindi speech with close attention It was an appeal for a study of Hindi, and for a better expiation, than they had done by presenting a purse of Rs. 1,700, of the sin of receiving education which was being paid for by the poor, and which again was paid for out of a tainted source of revenue like drink and intoxicating drugs. The latter part of the speech was a plea for observance of "brahmacharya" by a life of restraint of the plate: "The ancient word for a "vidyarthi" (student) was "brahmachari" because all his study and activity had as their objective the search of "Brahman", and he built his life on a sure foundation of stoic simplicity and self-restraint, which every religion has enjoyed on the student. He who let the reins of his passions and desires loose in his youth was never able to curb them in his old age. I do not want you to eschew play and confine yourself to the closet. But let all your work and play have the exalted objective of a life of restraint, let them take you nearer to God."

AT THE SCIENCE INSTITUE.

The next day Gandhiji visited the Science Institute. The Director showed him over the different departments,—electrical, chemical and biochemical,—on which money has been poured like water. He looked quite absorbed in thought as he mechanically listened to the professors who were explaining the different things, possibly thinking of the Frankenstein's monsters that the boys were learning to create, of the tax-payer who had not even the remotest hope to get a return for the money he was paying for the costly experiment, and possibly of the great donor who had given his three millions for the welfare of the motherland, When the students gathered together to present him the purse of Rs. 325, he had probably decided to say nothing more than a word of thanks. But he could not contain himself, once he opened his lips. For a few minutes the students stood spell-bound listening to that outpouring of the heart, severe, yet suave.

"I was wondering where do I come in?" he exclaimed with a sigh. "There is no place here for a rustic like me who has to stand speechless in awe and wonderment. I am not in a mood to say much. All I can is, that all these huge laboratories and electrical apparatus you see here are due to the labour,—unwilling and forced,—of millions. For Tata's thirty lakhs did not come from outside, nor does the Mysore contribution come from anywhere else but this "begar" world. If we were to meet the villagers and to explain to them, how we are utilising their money on buildings and plants which will never benefit them, but might perhaps benefit their posterity, they will not understand it. They will turn a cold shoulder. But we never take them into our confidence, we take it as a matter of right, and forget, that the rule of 'no taxation without representation' applies to them too. If you will really apply it to them, and realise your responsibility to render them an account, you will see that there is another side to all these appointments. You will then find not a little but a big corner in your hearts for them, and if you will keep it in a good nice condition, you will utilise your knowledge for the benefit of the millions on whose labour your education depends. I shall utilise the purse you have given me for "Daridranarayan". The real "Daridranarayan" even I have not seen, but know only through my imagination. Even the spinners who will get this money are not the real "Daridranarayan" who lives in remote corners of distant villages which have yet to be explored. I was told by your professor that the properties of some of the chemicals will take years of experiments to explore. But who will try to explore these villages? Just as some of the experiments in your laboratories go on for all the 24 hours, let the big corner in your heart remain perpetually warm for the benefit of the poor millions.

"I expect far more from you than from the ordinary man in the street. Don't be satisfied with having given the little you have done, and say, 'We have done what we could, let us now play tennis and billiards'. I tell you, in the billiard room and on the tennis court think of the big debt that is being piled against you from day to day. But beggars cannot be choosers. I thank you for what you have given me. Think of the prayer I have made and translate it into action. Don't be afraid of wearing the cloth the poor women make for you, don't be afraid of your employers showing you the door if you wear Khadi. I would like you to be men, and stand up before the world firm in your convictions. Let your zeal for the dumb millions be not stifled in the search for wealth. I tell you, you can devise a far greater wireless instrument, which does not require external research, but internal,—and all research will be useless if it is not allied to internal research,—which can link your hearts with those of the millions. Unless all the discoveries that you make have the welfare of the poor as the end in view, all your workshops will be really no better than Satan's workshops, as Rajagopalachari said in joke. Well I have given you enough food for thought, if you are in a reflective mood, as all research students ought to be."

AT THE MAHILA SAMAJ.

The Mahila Samaj entertained Gandhiji to beautiful music the same evening, and presented a purse of Rs. 225. But not all the music and the purse could satisfy him. "Daridranarayan" is insatiable," he said "and there is room enough in his belly for all the money and the ornaments you can give. The ornaments are your "stridhan" and you have a right to dispose it of as you like. Your real ornaments are your virtues, and you will be doing real service to the poorest of the land by disposing of part of your jewellery." The sisters vied with one another in giving their bangles and rings and money, and the memorable scenes of 1921, when women in all provinces gave away their cherished ornaments, were repeated in Bangalore on the evening of the 13th.

HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

ANNUAL MEETING OF ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting of the Society of Honorary Presidency Magistrates of Bombay was held on Thursday evening in the Esplanade Police Court, Sir Reginald Spence presiding.

The report for the year ending 30th June 1927 showed 106 members of the Association and enumerated the activities of the Association.

The report was approved and adopted.

Mr. P. J. Murzban then moved a resolution to submit to the Government to modify section 112 of the Police Act as it entailed hardship on the accused persons.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai opposed the proposition as he considered that the modification of the rule would let loose dangerous characters and crimes in the city would increase.

Mr. D. Healy, Commissioner of Police explained that if the loiterers gave satisfactory account of their movement they were set at liberty. Then the Magistrates had an opportunity of cross examining the police witnesses before they convicted the accused and that after the patrol system was introduced in the Bombay police crimes by loitering were reduced by twenty percent in the city.

The chairman said the Magistrates were bound to administer the law of the land and if evidence of loitering was before them in a convincing manner they had no other alternative but to convict the accused.

Mr. H. P. Dastur the Chief Presidency Magistrate said apart from examining the police witnesses, the magistrates had also to look to the statement of the accused, and if it was saisfactory they were bound to acquit them.

The resolution was after some discussion sent to the Managing Committee for report.

The office boarers for the ensuing year were then elected.

FROM ARABIC PAPERS.

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY'S DECISION.

The Grand National Assembly of Turkey has decided to remove 1,400 families of the Kurds from Eastern Anatolia to the western parts of this province. The reasons stated for this decision are administrative, military and social. At present, these families are in the Eastern villages which are under martial law.

JEWISH CONFERENCE IN STAMBOUL.

The Jews residing in Eastern countries have decided to hold in the near future a Conference in Constantinople. The object of this Conference is to determine the policy of Jews in the East. The question of the Jews' migration to Palestine will also be considered at this Conference. The educated classes among the Jews hold that to migrate to Palestine is to waste their money and energy in idealism which will prove of no use to the community and will result in their destruction.

PRESS ACT IN PALESTINE.

The Palestine Government has passed a law, whereby any one publishing or offering for sale books, pamphlets of pictures which would be indecent and harmful will be liable for a punishment of three months' imprisonment or a fine of one hundred Egyptian sovereigns or both.

DRAMAS TO BE TRANSLATED.

It has been ordered that the Arabic dramas staged in Palestine, should be translated into English so that their literary and moral value may be judged. But is seems difficult to put this law into practice, because it is not an easy matter to translate these dramas into English. In the first place, it will be difficult to get in Palestine men well versed in both the languages. And even if such men are found, they will demand high salaries for their worle. For the present, it seems that this worle will be entrusted to an officer.

SYRIAN DOMINATION IN HEJAZ.

"Assiyasat" of its issue of 6 July publishes a long letter by a Hejazi, which throws considerable light on the present state of affairs in Hejaz. The writer seems to have a very good knowledge of the present conditions in the Hejaz. He proves by citing several examples that flatterers of Ibn-Saood who generally come from Syria, have dominated all the services in the Hejaz. These men have nothing else to recommend themselves except their flattery for the new King As to their former experience, it seems to be hopeless, because every departments of which these men are in charge, is utterly mismanaged. Besides this, predominance of foreigners naturally provokes the Hejazis. But what can the poor people do? They are helpless because they are not free.

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(4) The competitor must give his full name and address and, if he be a subscriber, must quote his bill number and if called upon must submit the receipt of subscription charges.

QUESTIONS YOU WILL HAVE TO ANSWER.

We give below a few sample questions and their answers :—

QUESTION :—
Will Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel be a member of the Royal Commission ?

ANSWER :—
Yes.

QUESTION.—
On what date will the Secretary of State make a definite announcement about the Royal Commission on Reforms ?

ANSWER :—
15th November 1927.

QUESTION :—
When will Mr. Horniman offer Civil Disobedience ?

ANSWER :—
He is not likely to do so.

QUESTION :—
What will be the Dividend of the Central India Mills ;

ANSWER :—
Rs. 34 per share.

QUESTION :—
What will be the condition of the crop according to American Cotton Bureau's Weather Report to be published on the 8th August.

ANSWER.—
75·4 Condition 1,47,00,000 Bales approximate crop.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

FLAME OF THE FOREST.

BY ALICE EUSTACE.

CHAPTER III.

The heavy oaken door of the professor's study clanged as Flame emerged in her usual stormy manner. Half-way down the corridor she met Dick on his way thither, and stopped him.

As brother and sister stood face to face the extraordinary likeness between them very marked. The same steady dark eyes under thick level brows, the same straight nose above a curved mouth, the same chiselled features and glossy black hair, except that Dick's hair was close cropped and inclined to crispness, while Flame's hair—heavy, straight—was gathered in the neat but hideous bun, invariably worn by Indian women.

Flame looked at her brother reproachfully.

"Oh, Dick!" she said, "You've been drinking again. After all your promises, too! And the professor has been telling me you don't stand a ghost of a chance of getting through your exam. Oh, oh, how can you be such a fool! Such an utter, besotted fool; when you know how much, how dreadfully much, hangs on your behaviour."

"Who caresh for old examsh?" said Dick, hiccuping unreservedly. "Going to be a king some day. Better than rotten old examsh."

"Yes, and a fine king you'll make." murmured Flame bitterly. "A king to match these other kings of our House—a robber of the people instead of a ruler!" She clenched her hands convulsively.

This twin brother of hers was very dear to her; but dear too, was the honour of her House and the good name of her family. Dick could be so wonderful! There was nothing, simply nothing, he could not do or be, if he wanted to. But that was just it! He didn't want. Always he had snatched the privileges of his position while evading its duties, responsibilities. And now, here were all these terrible accounts from Rajistan! How could she move Dick, how work upon him? How bring him to himself and a knowledge of his true position, of the great part he was destined to play in life, of how precarious was his hold upon that part?

In her clenched hand she held a crumpled paper.

"See, Dick," she said. "Look here. Read what this English paper says about our brother Daljit, the Maharajah of Rajistan. Listen: 'The new Maharajah of Rajistan has promptly set about showing how thoroughly he has mastered the art of misrule. To quote a biblical phrase, "he hath done evil in the sight of the Lord." He has proved himself a tyrant, a drunkard, and a spendthrift combined, and as an example of his stupendous folly, he has recently spent a million rupees over the festivals incidental to the marriage of a favourite pigeon to one belonging to the Prime Minister. We suggest that an enquiry be made into his notorious misconduct, his gross misgovernment of the State and his evident incapacity to carry into effect necessary reforms. For less than this the British Government have in other cases insisted on an abdication. Rightly to solve the problem of succession to a "gadi" is sometimes as difficult as to decide whether a ruler should be deposed—but in this case, etc., etc., etc.'"

She paused, and the boy, sobered at last, gave her all his attention.

"Yes," she said. "Can't you see it coming? Can't you see the British taking it over—our State of Rajistan, which our fathers conquered and have ruled for ten centuries! First, our father, then our elder brother Daljit, and now it's coming to you. For the real reason of all this misrule is at bottom the same—drink—alcohol. Here are you, Dick, clever, generous, everything that is great, falling a victim to the same vice. Oh, I can't bear it! I can't bear it!"

The Indian girl raised her slender hands above her head and leaned back against the stone wall and wept.

"I say, Flame," said Dick awkwardly, "don't. After all, how could I know about Daljit making such a damn fool of himself? It isn't my fault that he's done those silly things, like marrying his pigeon. My hat, what a silly ass he always was! If I couldn't find something more thrilling than that for a million rupees—"

"Yes." The girl's voice was suddenly hard as iron, cold as ice. "Yes, that is what strikes you in the affair—the stupidity of having spent a million rupees in such an uninteresting way. But what strikes me and other people—yes, and will strike the Indian Government—is that a ruler should waste all that money, when his subjects are starving—starving! You know as well as I do that there is famine in Rajistan. The monsoon has failed three years in succession; the farmers are ruined, the small cultivators starving, literally starving! And their king spends a million rupees—how? Not in bringing them the help they so badly need, not in tiding them over this bad time, not in building dams and bunds, but in marrying pigeons! My God! My God!"

The boy looked at her stupidly, sobered, impressed. Awkwardly he drew forth his square of figured silk and mopped her tears, whispering soothing words under his breath; for Digvizay Roya had a charm of manner and a tender heart, which had been his undoing.

"Don't cry any more," he said. "I'm a fool and a simpleton, but I'm not an utter brute. What shall I do? Tell me; what do you want me to do? Whatever it is, I'll do it. I promise. Don't cry any more. I've promised."

Flame removed her hands from her blotched and tearful face.

"Will you?" she asked wistfully. "Will you do anything I ask?"

"I have promised," answered the Indian boy haughtily. "Do I ever break my word?"

"Then give up alcohol and get through this exam. Show that you can carry a project through to success. Prove to these English that you can."

"I will!" began the boy eagerly. "I swear——"

"Stop!" Flame interrupted him. "Not here. Come to my room, and you shall swear properly on the "Bhagavad Gita," and Lakshmi shall be witness."

As he followed his sister, Dick was already thinking that he had said nothing about giving up the blue-eyed, fair-haired girl in the tobacconist's kiosk at the station. He would swear to give up alcohol—the stuff didn't suit his Indian stomach anyhow—but never would he give up the girl of his heart, "gadi" or no "gadi." And as Flame held the sacred book and he placed his hand on it and swore, she turned her eyes—those eyes so like his own and yet how different!—on his, like a rapier's flash.

"I don't know how to bear it that I am only a girl, and can do nothing. You are a man, with a man's chances and opportunities, yet you are happy, satisfied, to be a failure. You, with your boon companions and your golden-haired shop-girl who sells cigarettes!"

Dick started. So she knew about this, too!

"And your friends—these low friends," resumed Flame emphatically. "Apart from the money you spend on them, what do they call you in their heart of hearts? Shall I tell you? Jungly! That's their name for you. Jungly! Think of it! And they sneer at you behind your back. They laugh at each other and say you go shopping on an elephant! Faugh!"

"They do not!" Dick was roused out of his self-complacency. "It's lie! Lakshmi is a slandering cat. Ayahs always are. She has invented the whole thing!"

"Jungly! That's what they call you," repeated Flame calmly. "And for them—these so-called friends—you neglect your work and disappoint everybody—over there in Rajistan, and all of us here. Don't you want to go to the University like the others?"

"Of course I do," said Dick.

Somehow Dick must be stung into showing independence.

"Without this exam. you cannot enter," said Flame.

"Have I not told you, I will pass this exam.?" said Dick peevishly.

"And the alcohol, and the low friends?" questioned Flame.

The boy shrugged his shoulders.

"How you harp! If I am working, shall I then have time for friends, high or low? Besides, I have sworn on the 'Gita,' and such an oath a Rajput never breaks."

"See to it, then!" said Flame, with an air of finality.

But promises are one thing; fulfilment quite another. Dick found that a year's idleness cannot be made up by a month of hard work, of even frenzied effort. For that one last month he showed of what he was capable, and Flame's hopes ran high. As the professor supervised and corrected, he praised and encouraged; but at the end of the last week admitted that Dick stood but a small chance.

"If only you had worked throughout as you have worked these last weeks," he said, "you would have done brilliantly. As it is, however, your chance of getting through is a slender one. I don't know that it is worth while taking you up." The professor rumpled his hair, as was his habit when perturbed or in doubt. "You see, if you fail there's the obloquy which inevitably attaches to any failure, however small and apparently insignificant, and the loss of confidence. On the other hand, one never knows"—he reflectively tapped the writing-table before him with an ivory paper knife—"with these examining johnnies—I've been one myself so I ought to know if anyone—you might with luck—you might, I say, get a set of papers which even you could do fairly well. It would be a miracle, though."

Dick and Flame glanced at each other.

"What do you think about it, Flame?" questioned Professor Lightfoot.

He had an uncomfortable, haunting feeling that he might possibly have failed somewhat in his duty to these twins, the offspring of a powerful Eastern prince, whose upbringing and education had been entrusted to his charge. Perhaps he had left the boy rather much to his own devices. He himself had certainly not been the companion to him that those in authority might consider to be—well, in the bond. He moved uneasily in his chair. In the bond! This translation of Euripides had enthralled him, eaten up his time, caused him to forget other duties. He would have to give it up—yes, and devote himself to the duties for the due performance of which he derived the main part of his income. He hoped unseasily the boy had not been making undesirable friendships; but, in this small town. . . If he had, it would quickly come round to the ears of his guardian and tutor.

"Then we decide to put our fortune to the test, to win or lose it all," he said, turning to the boy and girl seated rather pathetically together on the big leather chesterfield and gazing at him with the eternal patience of the East. What an extraordinary likeness between them, he thought! What remarkably handsome children they were, except that to a psychologist there were apparent many subtle differences.

"If only it had been the girl who had been born the boy" thought Professor Lightfoot. "She has character, self-control, will-power, and, that rarest of all attributes, the power of self-discipline. He, I am afraid, is doomed to follow the traditions of his family, taking always the line of least resistance; but she—she"—with a sudden memory of the life of Indian women—"she will be shut up in some fat old Rajah's harem, become perhaps his Wednesday wife, and eat out her very soul in longing for—things she has learnt of here—she, who might be the mother of young lions!. Can a nation of slaves be the mothers of free men? I wonder whether this—all this Occidental education, is a good thing. Is it going to help them to be rulers and princes . . and yes, wives to Orientals, when they go back to their own place? And what a responsibility for us—for 'me'!"

The train of thought engendered by these reflections was one which quickly sent him to his feet. He turned to Dick with a more cheerful smile.

"Be ready, then, on Monday, for an early start," he said. "The train leaves at 8.5, and if your luck is in, you are going to beat those examiner johnnies yet. I believe you will. I feel sure you are. Are we downhearted? No!"

Brother and sister rose together, and like two automata left the room silently. Their guardian watched them go with a curious look on his face. Then he rose, and locked away the manuscript of his translation of Euripides. His lips were drawn together as he turned the key.

"One cannot serve two masters," he said to himself. "I have been betrayed by love of the Greek tragedies. It seems I have been in a dream these last months. Without a doubt I have neglected my charge. For the future, I will pull up."

And for a few days, he was fussily attentive, to the damage of the twins' nerves and tempers.

It was early in the morning of the fateful day when Flame entered her brother's room. She was devoured with anxiety lest he should be late. He had been absent the night before. She had not heard him come in up the pipe and through his sister's window. God grant he was in a fit state to go.

But one glance at her twin showed her that Dick would go no farther than his bed to-day at least. It was a case of a theik head, a furred tongue, and other indications of the "morning after the night before."

She sank into a chair by the bedside, gazing at him hopelessly, her small hands clenched and unclenched themselves spasmodically.

"There's only one thing left to do," she said at last. "Do you see what it is? Do you, Dick?"

"Got to do? There's no choice, it seems to me," answered Dick peevishly. "I've just got to go and sit this beastly exam. Oh! my head! My mouth is like a parrot cage! Ugh. I shan't get throug that a certainty! And, therefore, why bother? That's what I say—why bother? But must go, for sake of old Terpy," Terpicohore was their name for their guardian, Professor Lightfoot.

"Give it up! Yes! It's what you would say! You shan't give it up," she said through clenched teeth. "You've got to do it. Now, listen. I have a plan."

For ten minutes she spoke rapidly in Hindustani, under her breath.

"But you couldn't!" said Dick.

"I could, and will!" answered Flame.

"You don't know the work. You'd mull the papers as badly as I should," said Dick, as one who throws pebbles of objections into a stream which he well knows nothing can stem.

"Don't I know the work? Try me!" she said. "Haven't I done nearly all your work for you these last months? If you can't think of anything better than that to say——"

"You couldn't carry it through. You—we'd be found out, and then there'sd be the dickens to pay!" said Dick.

Flame's lips closed firmly.

"It depends on you, and only you," she said fiercely, "whether we carry it through or not. My end of it will be properly done, and not found out either. You are the trouble! Will you promise me faithfully to stay in this room until I return? Will you?"

"Yes, of course I will. But you won't ever have the pluck to carry it through," he added jeeringly.

"We shall see. All you have to do is to stay in this room and wear my clothes, and not stir out, do you hear?—until I come back. Will you? Will you?" She seized the lapel of his beautifully cut and expensive pyjama coat and shook him in her vehemence. "Will you help me to get you through?"

"I promise to stay here, in this room, and—yes, I'll wear your clothes. It ought to be rather a lark, what?"

"That's all right then. I'll just go to the door and call Lakshmi."

"What for?" demanded Dick, alarmed, as her hand grasped the knob.

"To cut my hair off, idiott" answered Flame shortly.

"To cut your hair off! But you can't do that. Your beautiful hair!"

"Well!" echoed Flame scornfully. "Ask yourself. What use is my hair going to be to me in a game like this?"

"Uncle Raj will be furious," said Dick. "And he is coming over in a month too! There'll be no time for it to grow. My hat!"

Flame's lips were firmly pressed.

"I'll call in Lakshmi, and you stop croaking," she said. "Here's scissors and comb."

It was done at last, and the yard-long, blue-black tresses lay on the carpet. Flame passed her hand over her cropped locks and gazed at her reflection in the mirror.

"Everybody's doing it nowadays," she murmured, apostrophising her cropped head. "And Lakshmi has managed to shingle it, too, at the back. I think it will do. I feel as light as a feather."

"Now, your suit of clothes—the suit you were going to wear to-morrow—everything complete. Fetch them here at once. No; Lakshmi had better go. Mrs. Lightfoot might come prowling about. Lakshmi, 'Juldee jao. Lavo,' (Go quickly. Bring.")

Lakshmi, still in tears and unnerved by her horrible participation in cutting off her nursling's hair, was ordered, drilled, and peremptorily sent off on her errand.

"And what I going say Kumar Shri Sir Rajendra Roya when he coming very soon?" she demanded desperately, as she rejoined them. "All you, princess Flame, hair gone! Looking like boy."

Seizing her by the arm, on which her many glass bangles jangled in her agitation, Flame explained things—or as much of them as were necessary; Lakshmi's liquid brown eyes rippled as she listened. She lost the troubled look, and an expression of peace and innocence pervaded her countenance. To her simple Oriental soul it was a fine plan, and princess Flame would carry it through all right. Whatever she touched came right; always good always clever. As one trusting the Almighty God. Lakshmi trusted her young mistress. Her own share she seized on with avidity.

"Him staying in here" she said with swift decision. "Him no putting nose outside. Lakshmi keeping key all time."

"I say!" protested Dick with indignation. "I'm not going to submit to being locked in. Haven't I given you my word? Isn't that enough?"

"Now don't get ratty," said Flame. "Your word, of course, is sufficient; but I shall go all the hapnier if I know Lakshmi has got the key. Now, Lakshmi, the clothes."

PRIZE OF DELHI SCHEME.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S SUPPORT.

The following questions were asked in the Bombay Legislative Council on Tuesday:—

Rao Saheb D. P. Desai (Kaira District): Will Government be pleased—

(a) to state whether the report of Mr. Fernandez on the crafts and art crafts and small industries has been received by them;

(b) if the reply be in the affirmative, to state what action they propose to take on the report;

(c) to place a copy of the report on the table?

The Honourable Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai: (a) The report of Mr. Fernandez has not yet been received by Government.

(b) and (c) These questions cannot be answered until the report is submitted to Government;

PRIZE OF DELHI SCHEME.

Rao Saheb D. P. Desai (Kaira District): Will Government be pleased—

(a) to state whether there has been any correspondence between them and the Government of India regarding the Prize of Delhi Scheme.

(b) if the reply be in the affirmative to state what decision they have arrived at in the matter;

(c) to place the correspondence on the table?

The Honourable Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai: (a) There has been correspondence between the Government of India and the Government of Bombay on the subject of the proposed establishment of a Central Art Institute at Delhi.

(b) The Government of Bombay favour the idea of a Central Art Institute at Delhi and they are generally ready to co-operate and contribute towards financing a particular scheme formulated in that connection, subject to the vote of the Legislative Council. This decision and the detailed views regarding scheme have been communicated to the Government of India. The matter is now under the consideration of that Government.

(c) Government regret their inability to place the correspondence on the subject on the Council table.

PERPETUAL COPYRIGHT?

REACTIONS OF M. HERIOTT'S SCHEME

The proposal of M. Herriot, Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, to establish what he describes as a National Fund for the support of Letters and Arts, and Science, has been referred to the competent Parliamentary Commission for report, says the Paris Correspondent of the "Observer."

This proposal is to institute the "domaine public payant," advocated sixty-seven years ago by Victor Hugo as the simples and fairest solution of the problem of literary property. As the law now stands, the heirs of the creator of a literary or artistic work lose all property in it when it falls into the "domaine public," or goes out of copyright—an event which happens fifty years after the author's death. The advocates of the "domaine public payant," whose argument is by no means new, suggest that publishers, theatrical managers, print-sellers, and plaster-cast makers who make use of this property after the law has forcibly removed it from the possession and control of the heirs of those who created it, shall pay a percentage—10 per cent. had usually been the figure quoted but the new law would make it 6 per cent.—not to those heirs, but to the State—M. Herriot intends, indeed, as a matter of grace and of moral justice, though not of law to hand over part of this 6 per cent. to the author's heirs. The rest would go to the general purposes of the new fund.

Some artists and literary men will support this proposal out of sympathy with the view which led Mr. Bernard Shaw once to protest against Shakespeare being allowed to be a blackleg. In France, as far as the stage is concerned, that difficulty is already met by the fact that the Societe des Auteurs Dramatiques is a strong enough trades union to insist that a manager, when he produces a classic, if he does not pay fees to the author, shall pay them instead to the Societe's pension fund. It is, indeed, the principle followed by the Societe des Auteurs when has been adopted by M. Herriot; and the fact that it exists already and is working in this limited sphere may induce many to admit it in the new Bill, not only on the above trades union justification, but on the wider general ground that if a publisher is making a lot of money out of a literary work which belongs to nobody, it is only fair that he shall hand over some of it for the good of literature as a whole.

But why not hand it all over to the author's estate or at least hand over as much of it as is represented by the property which he created? Victor Hugo was still so near to the time when it was not admitted that an author or an artist had created any property whatever, that he doubtless found it impossible to conceive of an artistic property not going out of copyright at all, and considered himself to be very courageous in advocating that works which had fallen into the "domaine public" should pay a modest sum to the State. Modern artists and authors have, however, no difficulty in conceiving artistic property as a permanent thing, and that is why many of them, in France, are entirely opposed to M. Herriot's proposal.

They argue that after years of fighting they have won the right to leave their property to their children until fifty years after their own death. By further fighting that fifty years may be extended to a hundred or more; but if once it is established that after the fifty years the property shall belong, not to anyone who cares to use it, but to the State, then good-bye to any chance of winning back any further years from confiscation.

The irony of the situation is that this professional opposition to M. Herriot's proposal will inevitably be used to bolster up a very different opposition—that of the publishers, who pounce upon famous works when they go out of copyright and have no desire to pay anyhing for them, whether it be to the author's heirs or to the State.

BARRISTERS' BANDS.

HISTORY AND TRADITION.

Lord Birkenhead, in his book on Judges, relates how Earl Cairns always wore clean bands—which interesting fact shows that this great and good judge had a due appreciation for this small but indispensable article of legal wear. Indeed, it is wellnigh inconceivable that a judge can rise to fame in dirty or ragged bands. His coat may, and often does, break at the elbow, his gown may be the worse for wear, but the bands must be nice and clean to give him the dignity of his office. Similarly, it is permissible for a barrister to have a seedy coat or a dilapidated gown so long as the bands are creaseless and white "as the driven snow."

There is also a certain fashion which is observed by the discerning barrister in the use and wear of bands. They must be six inches in length and two inches in width, and should be made of closely woven linen. They must be properly tied in front to hang well and, in no case, should they be glazed. Bands go best with single collar of the "wing" type and white shirts though double collars and coloured shirts are now also permissible. Wellcut and laundered bands have a style of their own and give one an idea of being suitably and comfortably robed. Some people quite unnecessarily "sport" their bands outside the court This is highly improper and shows a strange want of respect for the bands themselves. It is a pretty point as to whether the bands are more important than the gown from the professional point of view.

GOWNS AND BANDS

In England, solicitors are permitted to wear gowns when they act as counsel in the county and other courts, but they are not entitled to wear bands. In India, too, different grades of pleaders wear gowns but until recently barristers were the only people who could use bands. The vakil-advocates now also have this privilege and seem thoroughly to enjoy it since they came into the picture. Women barristers have so far submitted to the simplicity of the white bands, though, once shey can have their own way we may expect to see bizarre bands to match the skirt. To the mere man this, of course, will be a calamity but by that time there will be nothing for him but to grin and bear it.

Here it might be useful to state that bands have no manner of connexion with band boxes, so that when we happen to remark that a particular counsel looks as if he came out of the band box we refer to the box beloved of our women confreres' and used for other purposes.

Bands have a history and a tradition well worth the music of the poets. An Eton tie was seen in the dock and so were sports but there has never been a criminal with bands on. Indeed, it is not easy for anybody to do anything objectionable in the bands. The judges, who go into temper and apparently like, it form the only known exception ,but if the bands could speak they would at once resent this attitude in their wearer. Bands have a peculiar charm and appeal for us. Since the day we fondly tied them about us they have been bands of hope—hope eternal—to us and continue to be so until we take leave of them with a wrench and can wear them no more. Then we shall know that there is no more fight left in us and we are disbanded for ever.—"The Statesman."

ANNOYED YOUNG BRITON SETS FIRE TO THAMES.

Being told that "you will never set the Thames on fire" so much annoyed a young Londoner this week that he retorted: "Oh, is zat so? I'll show you," whereupon the youth, who happened to be guest at a bachelor party at Maidenhead, procured a quantity of gasoline, poured it on the surface of the Thames and dropped a match therein. He set the Thames afire all right, but he reckoned without that august body, the Thames Conservancy Board, which dislikes having rivers set afire and which is now consulting its solicitor to see under what charge the rash youth can be prosecuted.—"Herald Tribune" of New York.

WHAT SYRIA WANTS?

SUBHEY BEY BARKAT'S VIEWS.

Subhey Bey Barkat Khalidi was formerly the Prime Minister of Syria. 9hough he has now resigned that office, he is still one of the influential leaders in Syria. He is one of those Syrian statesmen who believe that Syria will be benefited by her connection with France. Consequently, their attitude towards France, is very conciliatory. Subhey Bey was recently interviewed in Aleppo by a representative of an Egyptian journal "Assiyasat" He gave his opinion about the present Syrian problems as follows:—

SYRIAN DEMANDS.

At the time of his resignation before the French Government, they were:—

(1) The establishment of a constitutional Government in Syria.

(2) The right of Syria to appoint her own Consuls in different countries.

Explaining these demands, Subhey Bey said: "We want for Syria a constitutional and a representative government. There should not be communal representation or anything like that, because a State is not like a church or a mosque or a synagogue. I do not think that the Syrians are so devoid of commonsense as to mix religion with politics. We will never do that. The Arabs in Egypt, Syria and Mesopotamia have for the last thousand years and more proved that they do not bring in their religious differences in the way of political matters. We want this Syrian Government to be under France. We want this connection for our own good. Because in that case, France will be responsible for our safety."

As to the way for achieving this object Subhey Bey thinks that it must be based on mutual understanding. "The recent disturbances in Syria have made both of us distrustful of each other. We must assure France that Syria does not want anything more than the acceptance of her demands by France. On the other hand, France must realise that it would be detrimental for the interests of Syria to divide the different Syrian provinces."

Continuing, Subhey Bey said that the failure of France in Syria was due to her wrong selection of officers sent to Syria. "It is now more than seven years that the French are in Syria, but they did not serve the country in any way. These French officers never tried to unite the Arabs or to win their hearts They were leading luxurious lives and had no concern with Syrian affairs The result was revolutionary movement and disturbances. Had France shown wisdom in selecting these officers, she would have surely succeeded."

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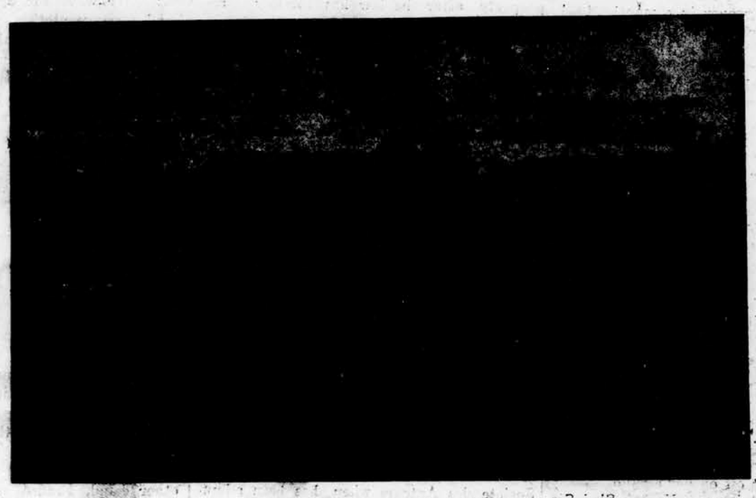
Illustrated Supplement

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913:—

BOMBAY SATURDAY JULY 30 1927 ONE ANNA

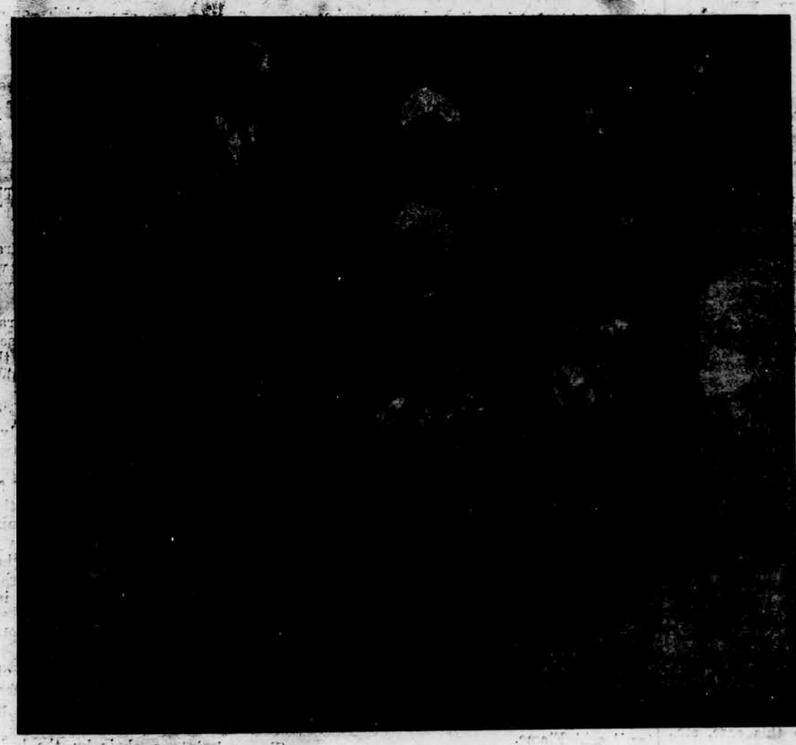
DYERISM IN AMRITSAR



The deeds of General Dyer revives the horrid memories of Amritsar of 1919. The picture on the left shows the Jallianwala Bagh where the meeting took place. The firing ordered by General Dyer on an unarmed and unwarned crowd of 20,000 resulted in deaths of 500 persons which included women and children and many more wounded. (Right) Flogging was administered publicly and otherwise, even for trivialities.

THE CRAWLING LANE.

The street in which Miss Sherwood was assaulted was set apart for flogging people and for making those who passed through it to crawl on their bellies.

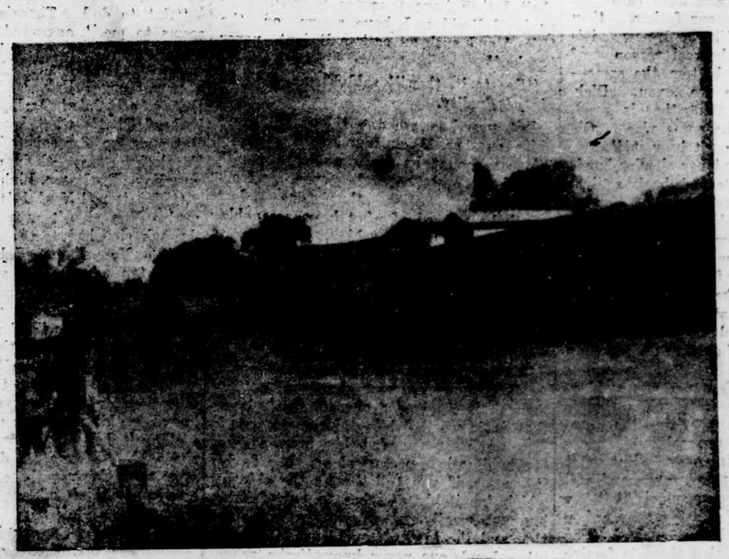


Courtesy: The Indian Opinion.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri, the First Agent of the Government of India in South Africa with his staff. (Left) Mr. J. D. Tyson, I.C.S., (Secretary). Mr. P. Kodanda Rao (Private Secretary) and C. S. Ricketts (Asst. Secretary).

I. N. A.

A tigress just over nine feet shot recently by the Maharaja of Jodhpur from his motor car 30 miles from Ootacamund. H. H. the Maharaja is seen standing in the car.



A view of the Ahmedabad walls proposed to be demolished in the interests of the expansion of the city.